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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE FEBRUARY 20, 1989 VOL. 102 NO. 8

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COVER

THE GRETZKY CHASE

Superstar Wayne Gretzky dominated professional hockey for eight consecutive seasons. But now, Pittsburgh centre Mario Lemieux is challenging The Great One's supremacy as hockey's most talented player and most public warrior. And, like Gretzky, the Pittsburgh star is assuming a leadership role, which is helping to transform the image of the game.

— 22

CANADA

A SYMBOLIC FIRST VISIT

President George Bush, in his first foreign trip since assuming office, promised Canada that he supports a bilateral accord on ending acid rain. But his host, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, failed to get Bush to say how quickly and by how much the United States intends to reduce air pollution.

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WORLD

LEGACY OF A BLOODY WAR

Soviet troops received a carefully orchestrated welcome as they withdrew from Afghanistan after nine years of war. Officials insisted—against some evidence—that the war had been a success, but a survey suggests mixed feelings on key Afghan government strongholds.

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Black Velvet.
The Smooth One.



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OPENING NOTES

George Bush tickles the funny bone, Cher stays in bed, and Brian Mulroney considers Yasser Arafat

HESITATION IN OTTAWA

Officially, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark is reluctant to upgrade contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization—a step that would bring Canada in line with other Western countries. But Medvedev's has learned that Clark favors establishing ambassador-level relations with the PLO—and formally recommended that policy to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney early last month. According to senior government officials, Mulroney is hesitant to endorse Clark's proposal because of its expected backlash from Canadian Jews who argue that PLO leader Yasser Arafat has not rarely abandoned terrorism. Backed on similar official in Ottawa: "If we had changed our policy when the United States recognized the PLO in December, it might not have attracted as much attention. It puts our diplomats in an extremely awkward position, having to explain to the Arab world why Canada is the only major Western nation that hasn't opened contacts with the PLO." Clearly, the Prime Minister needs a similar explanation for Clark.

Arafat: increased contacts and an expected backlash



A new face for Rideau Hall

Joanne Spence became the 23rd governor general of Canada—and the first woman to hold that post—on May 16, 1984. Now, officials in Ottawa say that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has selected another bilingual candidate to succeed the outgoing Liberal cabinet minister: Keith Spence, a former commissioner of official languages. According to the official, Mulroney has asked Spence to stay on at Rideau Hall until September. Taking over the governor general's residence would be a simple, short-hand move for the 34-year-old Spence if he accepts the job. He is currently the editor of *The Ottawa Citizen*.



Mulroney (left), Bush's hand-buzzer, whooper cushions and single tricks

A JOKER IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney could have received an unexpected shock when he attended a rehearsal last week to George Bush at Ottawa last week—because of the President's private hobbies for practical jokes. According to old friends, Bush is an enthusiastic amateur magician with a penchant for such novelty items as hand buzzers. Those devices impart a mild tingling sensation to the palm of the victim and associates say that the President also likes to indulge in such sophisticated pranks as sending

whooper cushions on the chairs of management colleagues. During his eight-year tenure as vice-president, Bush occasionally visited Al's Magic Shop, a novelty store that is only three blocks from the White House. There, according to store owner Alfred Cohen, Bush purchased novelty items and magic-show props. And on one occasion, Bush sat in a chair in the store to purchase a rope trick. That particular illusion proved as difficult to master, however, that the Bush side returned the one to the store.

NEWSPAPER TALK ABOUT ROOM AT THE TOP

Some two US daily newspapers and 45 smaller publications in the Southern Newspaper Group—and speculation about a leadership change for the Toronto-based chain is rampant in many of its newspapers. The recent group president Nick Sherman is considering retiring to the West Coast—where he could indulge his passion for mountain climbing while serving as the chairman of Southern's two Vancouver dailies. His daughters could speak a series of job changes for such Southern executives as Clark Gable, Montreal Gazette publisher—and runner-up to Sherman in 1976. But Sherman declines to speculate on his likely successors. He declared: "Every time I go to a different city, I hear a different story." Clearly, Sherman wants to write the definitive version.

Illness keeps a movie star at home

Many U.S. and Canadian department stores are currently displaying life-size cardboard cutouts of Cher—wearing a see-through gown—to lure shoppers to her new perfume. Unpublished. But the actress herself has been bedridden up in her Los Angeles home for the past month, trying to recover from a flu-like illness and unable to begin an extensive promotional tour. According to publicist Lou Smith, Cher—a highly visible proponent of daily exercise—has been left "flat on her back in bed." That condition illness has forced Cher to postpone recording a new record album and the three spots for *Classics Are a Crime* starring Cyndi Lauper. Cher's own movie project—*Mardi*—is slated to



Cher: flu-like symptoms have delayed her plans

ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL

Pink-winkers who made a television commercial in Kays last year encountered language problems with tribesmen who were hired to promote Nike hiking shoes. The new ad features a Sambar tribesman who seems to endorse the footwear in his native dialect as the slogan "Aot de it" appears in an English language subtitle. But the film crew could not translate the film's slogan into Mas and, according to a U.S. anthropologist, the tribesman is actually saying: "I don't want these. Give me big shoes." Another blow for truth in advertising.



Selling smells of war

For years, advertisers have used attractive women to promote products ranging from cars to toothpaste. But U.S. weapon manufacturers has far gone using bimboed models and movie stars in favor of a more direct appeal by perfume manufacturers. Smith 'n' Paul magazine ads. To that end, Dallas-based ad Defense Systems Co. has an ad touting the power of its Flakette rocket system in the current issue of the U.S. magazine *Aviation*. Flakette's advertisement with the magazine "The road of victory," the ad depicts an aircraft carrier deployed in enemy harbor. Superimposed on the page are tiny plastic bubbles that emit the smell of gunpowder when they are broken. All quantities say that they are planning an audio version of the ad, which, when activated, will reproduce the sound of bombs exploding. Next: The taste of victory.

NEJ ask messages from the battlefield

A black-tie contest

Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, is healthy—but 88 years old—and two British television services are con-



Queen Mother healthy

jecting to prepare the best funeral coverage. Independent Television News will devote three days to the end event, and black-tie are on hand for BBC newscasters who would remember her death. BBC spokesman John Moulding would not provide further details. Said Moulding: "We have plans but we don't talk about them in public. We don't think it's useful."



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COLUMN



290,500 Oxford words to live by

BY DIANE FRANCIS

As modernizing building on the campus of Ontario's University of Waterloo was joined the William G. Davis Computer Research Centre last November after Ontario's former premier and, before that, education minister. It not only houses the school's large, entrepreneurial computer science department but, in a specific cluster of rooms, a project called "New OED," which stands for the New Oxford English Dictionary Project. And for the past two years, a team of 30 Canadians led by professor Frank Tampo and Gordon Gossard, have created state-of-the-art computer software, which is sure to continue the work, per se, of the innovative software also promises to yield substantial royalties for the University of Waterloo.

Like many writers, I have had a lifelong love affair with words. That is why it was pure pleasure to sit down for an afternoon with Tampo to be took the system through its paces. The text of the data owned by Oxford University Press, an offshoot of the English university, and the software belongs to the University of Waterloo. The software could have important commercial value when the dictionary is published electronically. It may also benefit other publishers or database owners because it is capable of retrieving a wealth of complicated information from the voluminous dictionary database. In addition, the system will permit the dictionary to be produced and updated more quickly than

of each word. The latest version took 21 years to update and will include 290,500 new words, their etymologies and about 2.4 million quotations illustrating shades of meaning and differing usage. Oxford University Press's lexicographers always include at least one quotation per entry of usage.

Quotations as by far the most quoted are those typed in the file name "shaks" and numbered 32,768 matches on the video screen. Sir Walter Scott is the second-most quoted with 16,168 followed by John Milton at 12,282, religious reference—not one of the first prolific writers in English—John Wycliffe with 11,858 and Geoffrey Chaucer, who comes in 528 with 15,892.

The joint venture between the two universities has been a considerable success. The University of Waterloo's research and development costs were paid for by two federal government grants totaling \$1.3 million. Oxford University received free equipment and expert help from United Kingdom Ltd., as well as a \$780,000 grant from the British government, to defray the cost of putting the data into electronic files. Now will come the year of the software research left to go, the University of Waterloo's project leaders are turning their

Compiling a dictionary is like painting the Brooklyn Bridge: it takes years to complete and, once finished, one must begin again

attempts to marketing their revolutionary software to encyclopedia publishers and the owners of commercial databases.

The system has tried to anticipate the needs of all users. The system will provide an extensive list of adverbs which do not end with "ly"—including "well," "outright" and "highly"—or a small dictionary of the English language in the 15th century. "What to know how many words are derived from Hebrew" asked project manager Timothy Bray they typed a coded request onto his screen, and he popped the information that there are 369 Hebrew-derived words, including "barbecue" and "baggage" within the dictionary. Seconds later, the system regurgitated a list of 402 words derived from Arabic, including "alcohol," "alibi" and "adrenaline."

Despite the speed of the new software, compiling a dictionary is equivalent to painting the Brooklyn Bridge. It not only takes years to complete but once finished one must begin again. The last complete edition of the OED was finished in 1928 and published in 13 volumes in 1933, including a supplement. It was updated between 1972 and 1986 by a four-volume supplement, which superseded the old supplement. The new, second edition will merge the 1928 version the supplement and 3,000 new words or meanings.

Words enter the OED if they are used by its lexicographers at some time outside countries. References are double-checked for accuracy, then the OED's staff alphabetizes. The OED always quotes the earliest use known.

I asked Tampo how many quoted references there are to Macbeth's language, and the system replied with 298, by far the highest among Shakespeare's works. Macbeth's is credited with the first use of 16 words or new meanings, among them "one-eyed" in the sense of "lover," in 1611, "boaster" in 1613, "stone-age" in the sense of "hopelessly antiquated" in 1697, "unscrupulous" in 1703 and "lost" in 1977, among a host of others.

The system can also search out references to individual authors. Peter Gossard is quoted 11 times from 1214's *The Book About This Country* in the Shering to illustrate usage of "rude," "quarry," "unscrupulous" and "shak" among others. Robertson Davies has several quotes to his credit, although Margaret Atwood has none. References are spot, dependent upon what is submitted or not.

Sometimes the software yields surprises. During last fall's chaperoning of the University of Waterloo's new computer science building, Tampo asked the system to produce any references about the pains of honor. William Davis OED replied two, including a quote cast by the word "justification."

But the second crutched has with attending to the language the word "deceitful" in a speech when asked, the equally surprised Davis recovered quickly. And the ever-patient Davis said that, "of course, I made it up." According to the OED, that is.

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A SYMBOLIC VISIT

MULRONEY: 'A VERY MEASURABLE PROGRESS.' BUSH: IT IS 'TOO EARLY' TO SET A TIMETABLE

With a quick tug at his grey wool overcoat and a driver to accompany him, the 18-6' tall of Ottawa, George Bush descended from Air Force One last week to Ottawa to begin his first week-day abroad as president. Accompanied by his wife, Barbara, and five of his senior staff members, the 64-year-old Bush waited for several minutes while Canadian Forces officers greeted him with a friendly, traditional red carpet on the tarmac. As he walked toward a welcoming Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his wife, Milla, Bush was clearly impressed by the honor guard of twelve scarlet-jacketed Mounties. He greeted the President to Mulroney. "They look so beautiful standing at attention. Me too."

The first Bush-Mulroney visit lasted just 10 hours. It was expected by U.S. officials at 10 days instead of the month or more of preparation that preceded each of former President Ronald Reagan's five visits to Canada over eight years. Beginning at Government House just today, where they sipped Montclair mineral water, and later over a lunch of seafood bouillabaisse garnished with roasted pumpkin, and roast lamb at 24 Sussex Drive, Bush and Mulroney talked for four hours about East-West relations, U.S. policy in Central America and the global environment. The highlight of the visit: Mulroney extended the President's term, but confirmed, commitment to enter a bilateral accord to curb acid rain after he obtains tougher domestic legislation to deal with the environmentally charged issue. Bush had first pledged to take action a day earlier in an address to a joint session of Congress (see page 12).

Mulroney began the Government House guest lodge meeting—an affair which attracted old-fashioned politicians—the only light moments involved around talk of their election victories



Bush and Mulroney, with wives, Milla and Barbara: a "passionate feeling"

last November—by congratulating Bush on the speech and resolution that he expected concrete American action on air pollution. In his response, Bush made no mention of the issue, saying only that he chose to run Canada early in his two-year term to underscore the importance of the relationship between the two countries. But Mulroney refused to be sidetracked. Said the Prime Minister: "We have taken steps to get our own house in order, and that is obviously what you intend to do too." The president Bush's plan to accelerate

domestic legislation to curb sulphur dioxide emissions as a first step in securing a bilateral accord.

But when the two men emerged after lunch, a restrained Mulroney told reporters that he would have preferred a commitment from the United States with firm targets and dates. He added: "While I suppose I'm like a lot of people who would like it done tomorrow in this area, I know it's not going to happen, but this represents a very reasonable progress." When Mulroney called for the last question, Bush, who is

recovering from surgery, switched unexpectedly to French ("C'est une jour née"). Then he turned to Mulroney and said: "It's colder than hell out here." Asked in English when the United States would begin to reduce acid rain emissions, the President replied: "Qu'est-ce que ça veut dire? Je ne comprends pas." ("What is the question? I do not understand.") Bush added that it is "too early" to set a specific timetable for reductions. Then, replying to a question about whether he and Mulroney generally agreed on most of East-West relations, the President

replied: "I am optimistic in Congress. Bush expressed his optimism in a campaign declaration and now, saying that 'the time for study alone has passed, and the time for action is now.' Bush, he did not indicate when the proposed initiatives would begin, although he announced that he would soon propose a new, updated Clean Air Act to Congress. The proposal was greeted with cheers on the congressional floor, but it remains a controversial issue among congressmen from the industrial Midwest and manufacturing regions.

On the trade front, the leaders avoided specific discussions on individual bilateral disputes. But Bush and Mulroney did exchange negotiatory remarks on the merits of the FTA and pledged to ensure its proper implementation. To that end, International Trade Minister John Crosbie and U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, who also met privately last week in Ottawa, will host on March 12 the first meeting of the Trade Commission, the body that will oversee the implementation of free trade.

The first test of the FTA could emerge soon, with Canada seeking to use the dispute settlement mechanism to resolve its objections to the U.S. grading system for plywood and wood. Canadian steel exports could also pose another problem. A voluntary export restraint imposed by Washington against foreign steel shipments in 1984—which has exempted Canadian steel—has to be renewed this year. During his election campaign, Bush said that the Canadian exemption should be extended, but members of the American steel industry, which has launched antiprotection petitions against Canadian steel exports, are demanding its removal. After the Ottawa meeting, however, Mulroney said that he was reassured that the exemption will continue.

In contrast to the four summit meetings between Mulroney and Reagan, last week's get-together was a low-key affair. There was no repetition of the spontaneous enthusiasm that marked the last Reagan-Mulroney meeting, in Quebec City on St. Patrick's Day, 1985, where the two leaders, who share Irish backgrounds, posed in singing "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling."

In the days before Bush's trip, officials from both sides repeatedly cautioned against expecting any concrete results from the meeting—particularly an aid deal. And in the United States, it appeared to be only a passing interest in Bush's presence for his first foreign trip—as well as partly because of his absorption in domestic politics. The new day, he had to prepare his congressional speech. For another, he was beset with questions

National Notes

ALBERTA'S DEFUNDING

Two provincial cabinet ministers said that Alberta will push ahead with plans to shut a Senate minister, even the Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, from the province. In 1987, the 10 provinces agreed to select lists of five members for each Senate province from their governments. Mulroney said that if any of the lists had only one name, it "would be incomplete and therefore incorrect."

EXTENDED SHOPPING

Ontario's Liberal government passed two bills allowing municipalities to decide whether stores can open on Sundays. Critics said that the new law would lead to wide-open Sunday shopping.

A NOVA SCOTIA ACQUITTAL

A Nova Scotia Supreme Court jury found retired coroner I. G. Brown, 75, not guilty of inflicting grievous bodily harm on the member of the Nova Scotia Liberal party in the 1950s. It was his second trial on charges of exchanging his influence with the provincial Liberal government for contributions to the Liberal party. The Supreme Court of Canada overturned his 1983 conviction.

ANGLO ACTIVIST QUITS

Royal Ont. 32, president of Alliance Quebec, an English-language lobby group that has been at the centre of the recent language controversy in Quebec, said that he will quit because he's a radio talk show in Montreal. Dr. Bryan has new job in April at English-language CMA.

TEACHING DEPORTS

The Canadian Council for Refugees said that some refugee claimants have been expelled by Ottawa face great danger, and it will track them to see what happens when they return to their homelands. The council represents church, human rights and refugee-support groups.

ANOTHER JUDGE QUITS

Mr. Justice William McIntyre, 70, retired from the Supreme Court of Canada. British Columbia's representative on the bench, McIntyre told Marston a year ago that he wanted to leave because the job was one of "unrelenting toil."

DEMONSTRATORS Jailed

A B.C. Supreme Court jury sentenced 13 anti-abortion protesters, including one Canadian, to three months' probation, to pay fines ranging from \$5 to \$24,400 for contempt of court. The protesters defied an injunction against obstructing access to a Vancouver abortion clinic.

about the ethical and moral conduct of his government for secretary of defense, John Tower, a former Texas senator who is being subpoenaed that he has a history of alcoholism, philandering and accepting payments from defence contractors.

At the same time, the process of appointments to the new administration has been slow, and no one had been named to head the Canada desk at the state department—the well-known post now for co-ordinating relations with Ottawa. Said one White House media official on the eve of the visit: "It has been a very difficult job to find people to focus on Canada, they don't know what they need to focus on, and second, there's no one to do the focusing."

As a result, details of Bush's visit accounted for just 11 minutes of the weekly 90-minute briefing for White House reporters—compared with the hour-long briefings Canadian officials gave reporters at Ottawa. Said Stephen Clarkson, political science professor at the University of Toronto: "Bush was a quick, cheap and easy foreign-policy victory. What better place for him to go?" Added a senior Canadian official: "The point of the summit is to maintain the good working relationship of the special relationship. We would be wretched if he went to Italy first."

Officials from both countries also described

the visit as a signal and a gesture to my Canadians who might still be bitter after last fall's inflammatory federal-election debate over free trade in fish, Roscoe Ridgway,

parents' belief about the relationship." To that end, Canadian and American officials announced last week in Ottawa that they had reached an agreement on the establishment of a bilateral commission to foster educational and cultural exchanges—modelled on the U.S.-Polish Friendshipship, a well-accepted academic exchange program.

While their husbands led off their working sessions, Mita Mulrooney and Richard Bush visited some preschool children at the Mount St. Joseph convent. The leaders' wives took turns reading a story aloud on to the children, who were closely packed, with Bush's lingering invitation of an owl's "woo, woo." Asked by a precocious child what she did for a living, Bush replied: "I spend three hours answering my mail and I work with the lawyers, the business people who have ABE. But it's all so much fun and it's so important, that I don't feel it's work." Mulrooney replied that she took care of a big house and arranged dinner parties. The two women appeared content to enjoy their initial official encounter—which, observers agreed, was what their husbands would have to settle for as well.

THIRERESA TEDESCHI with
MARCE McDONALD and
ALLAN MACKENZIE in Ottawa

the past losses of Congress on Feb. 9, setting out his agenda and \$1.4-trillion budget, which he called Budget 101.

The team again had helped. The initial outcome was favorable for Bush's legislative blueprint, which stressed grants to help America's growing urban poor and homeless. But the budget also contained two highly controversial proposals: trimming the federal tax on capital gains to 15 per cent over 28 or 30 per cent and freezing the Pentagon budget next year. In arguing for the capital gains cut, Bush is fulfilling a campaign promise, which he claims will stimulate investment—and government revenues. But past Democrats disagreed. Despite attempting Bush with applause at least four dozen times during his 45-minute address, they greeted that post with scowls. Says Illinois Democrat Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House of Representatives' powerful ways and means committee, "I estimated that the cuts would cost the government \$50 billion to lost income over the next five years." Added Pennsylvania Democrat

William Gray, former chairman of the House budget committee: "This is not all like buying a house today and hoping you are going to live in the house."

Bush's proposed defense cuts—\$1.4 billion over the next five years—has also been a major point of contention. While Bush's plan to cut 10 per cent over the next five years, most members of the Democratic-controlled Congress sided with his plan, despite concerns about how new programs would be funded. Rostenkowski, too, sided with Bush's cut for social, educational and environmental programs. But noting no similar cut of programs that Bush wants to slash, he turned to Gray to ask: "What's the money going to come from?" One Democrat did regard a possible new source of revenue for Bush: the President could start charging for his tours of the White House bedrooms.

MARCE McDONALD in Washington

Catching a spy

A U.S.-Canadian operation exposes espionage

The testimony could have come from the pages of a best-selling espionage thriller. The spy was an embittered young man who had spent much of his life behind the bar. The spy catcher, a woman, was an ex-military U.S. army officer who led him through a perilous operation orchestrated by the U.S. and Canadian intelligence communities. But the title of Stephen Joseph Ratka's 26,

room with U.S. navy lieutenant Donna Grigor, excerpts from a no-nonsense tale of a live bar to the espionage and spywork from Bush. The officer said that although Ratka tried to portray himself as a simple carman, Canadian and U.S. intelligence agencies believed that he was a skilled spy who feigned ignorance of his mission. Said Bush: "He made very convincing Red Guard. Grigor not been working for us."



Ratka in an undercover operation, secret documents and a hauntingly tragic past

that unfolded over four days at a St. John's, Nfld., university last week also served as a real-life reminder that even at East West relations improve, open borders to spy activity still exist. Ratka was to be destroyed this week after his conviction on charges of espionage and murder of attempted espionage. According to the testimony of Col. Gary Ross, head of secret intelligence at St. John's, Ratka was trying to obtain secret documents on advanced technology and the balance of power between the East and the West.

Newfoundland's Supreme Court had been prepared for a not guilty plea and a month-long trial. But Ratka surprised the court by pleading guilty. Mr. Justice Thomas Aylward asked the Crown to submit facts to support a conviction. During the next three days, the prosecution presented a 90-minute videotape of Ratka's first meeting at a St. John's hotel

was doubtful that he would have been caught."

U.S. and Canadian security officials began spinning their web more than two years ago when they suspected that Soviet research vessels were collecting intelligence about the U.S. naval base at Argentia, Nfld., 180 km north of St. John's. Grigor, who did not appear at the trial, posed as a disgraced officer who needed money for her sick mother and her husband's leukemia. She approached a Soviet vessel docked at St. John's harbor in December, 1988, and sent that site was prepared to enter a "business relationship" with the Soviets. Later, she began receiving letters signed "Love, Peter" at a St. John's post office box and, through them, they arranged meetings with a man who turned out to be Ratka: a native of Argenteuil, N.S., who had lived in his father's basement of Hungary for seven years as a boy and again from 1963 until 1980.

Survivors of Ratka by RCMP and Canadian

Security Intelligence Service (CIS) agents began on May 17, 1987, when he showed up at the Hotel Newfoundland for his first meeting with Grigor. During the next 13 months, Ratka had more than 100 meetings with Grigor, and gave her a total of \$4,000 for classified documents relating to the Soviet navy's surface submarines, ships and weapons systems carried by Argentina's naval research system. The information, said Ross, would tell the Soviets "how their assets are tracked and allow them to develop countermeasures." The trial for Ratka was held behind closed doors. In fact, said Ross, documents said to Ratka of the first June 13 meeting last year—including photographs of parts of the U.S. navy's secret Naval Warfare Publications manual—were so sensitive that the U.S. navy prohibited them from the courtroom. They "would not get out of the building," they said with 44 agents from the navy, coast and U.S. Naval Intelligence in and around the Hotel Newfoundland, both Ratka and the material were seized after the meeting in Room 106.

Ratka, who had been in Canada since 1963, took notes from time to time during his court appearances last week and occasionally traded quips with two inmates who stood on either side of him. His inmate, Walter Collins, argued that Ratka was just a low-level messenger. He knew so little about espionage, said Collins, that he thought this was the name of a military machine and Canada's intelligence agency was the CIA—the Canada Intelligence Agency.

Last week, Ross said that Ratka knew more about espionage activities in Canada than he admitted. For one thing, he said, Ratka said Grigor that he was working on another case and had the authority to select a meeting site and to decide the amount of money he would give her. As well, Ross testified that Ratka was well-versed in surveillance and counter-surveillance. And during his interview with the RCMP, Ross said that "Ratka did a wonderful job of appearing to co-operate. That everything of consequence we already knew. He has three years goes up nothing."

But both the defence and the Crown agreed that Ratka was a man with a hauntingly tragic past. His Nova Scotia-born mother died by fall-out from cancer when Ratka was 5. Then the family sent him to live in Winnipeg with his grandmother. He returned to Canada to go to high school in St. John's in 1968, but after graduating, he worked at odd jobs or drove unemployment insurance. After his father died of cancer in 1982, Ratka went back to Hungary to study electrical engineering and trade courtesy as the black market.

At one point during his taped interview with Grigor, Ratka said that he was aware that the trouble he could be in. He said, "I knew I was doing some years—surely doing something, they'd go to pay for it." Ratka was to learn the price of his actions only at a moment's notice of 14 years in prison at a sentencing session last week.

GLENN ALLAN in St. John's

BUSH'S CAUTIOUS SPENDING PLANS

In the three weeks before he arrived in Ottawa, President George H. W. Bush was busy playing out his early policy agenda to his "Redeem card." On five separate evenings, he hosted congressmen and their wives for both parties on tours of his private living quarters about the size of a room at the White House. Bush invited them to join him in the bathroom to see the view from Lincoln's bedroom—while he stepped into the Presidential bathroom. He even showed his guests into the bathroom where he could see his wife Barbara's live powder on the counter and his wet towels on the floor. But the men were not just asked to share off the President's delight in his own quarters. They were carefully calculated gestures—part of a strategic charm offensive to win goodwill before Bush addressed

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LEGACY OF A BLOODY WAR

SOVIET SOLDIERS RETURN HOME TO FLOWERS—AND DOUBTS ABOUT THE PRICE THEY PAID IN AFGHANISTAN

The carefully orchestrated celebration began shortly after 1:30 p.m. on Feb. 6, as 360 Soviet soldiers wearing and saluting from their air-landed personnel carriers, rumbled across the Friendship Bridge linking northern Afghanistan with the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan. Within minutes of their arrival at the town of Termez on the Uzbek side, the soldiers—from the 350th Air Assault Nervy Parashute Regiment—were presented with red carnations which they walked down the barrels of their submachine guns. Then, as a crowd of more than 2,000 people watched, air young girls wearing the white shirts and red scarves of the Communist Youth Pioneers, chanted a poem praising the soldiers for their "service to the homeland and to world peace." After a series of speeches, the paratroopers were allowed to search for their waiting families. Declared P. Edgar Gukov, shortly after meeting his grandmother: "I can't describe the joy I feel today." At the end of the Soviet Union's nine-year war against insurgents in Afghanistan, elation over the soldiers' return was topped with second-passing over the post—and apportionment about the future.

As more than 35,000 troops returned home at last, by land and by air, Soviet officials declared that a full withdrawal would be completed before the Feb. 15 deadline—and, against most evidence, that their Afghan campaign had been a success. At the same time in Kabul, the Afghan capital, officials in the Soviet-backed government of President Najibullah stated that they were well-prepared to re-

pulse the inevitable assault by the Mujahideen guerrillas. In fact, the Afghan military ordered the evacuation of at least five villages just north of Kabul in preparation for an offensive against the rebels. Meanwhile, Soviet attempts to arrange a truce went unacknowledged. "The withdrawal of Soviet troops," maintained Sayed Ghulistan, Afghanistan's ambassador to the Soviet Union, "will not weaken the republic's central government."

But those claims seemed decidedly optimistic. Russian forces were advancing on Kabul, and Soviet foreign ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said in Moscow that 30,000 insurgents had massed along major roads and were trying to blockade Kabul and provincial centers. The guerrillas openly controlled large and strategically important areas, including the Rhyber Pass in the mountains between Afghanistan and Pakistan, at week's end, they claimed to have captured almost all government outposts on the approaches to Islamabad, the country's second-largest city, 115 km east of Kabul, with the remaining positions ripe for the taking. Many analysts predicted that Islamabad would be the first major city to fall after the Soviet pullout.

Civilian defender, ready in Kabul



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In a last-ditch effort to arrange a truce, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze flew to Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, which provides political and military support for Afghan guerrilla groups based there. But after two days of talks with Pakistani leaders, including Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, Shevardnadze failed to persuade them to withdraw that support—and did not even meet with the guerrillas. At week's end, some 500 rebel leaders and cadres—deeply divided themselves along political, religious and tribal lines—gathered at Rawalpindi, just outside Islamabad, for a consultative council, or shura. Their mission: to negotiate an interim government for Afghanistan—one that does not include Najibullah. But the meeting quickly collapsed over how many shura seats should be allotted to eight Mujahideen groups based in Iran.

For the Soviets, the fear of withdrawal brought into better focus the national human toll of their Afghan occupation. Out of a growing population of 15 million, more than one million Afghans are believed to have died, while another five million fled the country. Last week, the Soviets announced that more than 15,000 of their troops died in the war—an increase of 2,000 over the previously acknowledged fig-



Soviet troops on the Friendship Bridge well-coached in denouncing rhetoric

ure. They would not consider more than 35,000. Declared Alexander Besson, a prominent Soviet journalist: "We paid the highest price of all—the price of blood."

Still, even in the age of planetary openness, the official Soviet rhetoric was plainly designed to convince the country—and the rest of the world—that the war had not been in vain. It was also intended to try to spare Soviet troops the experience of many American veterans, who returned from Vietnam to a humiliating lack of recognition and resentment. An troop pulled out of Kabul, Soviet officials showed images of large crowds waving affectionately and holding thank-you signs. Such Soviet newspapers in Prague, the official organ of the Communist party, published comments from Najibullah thanking the Kremlin's troops for responding in 1979 to the "Afghan people's request for assistance."

The Soviets also flew more than 140 foreign journalists from Moscow to Termez to witness the arrival of their troops. Local residents said that the 350th Regiment was one of more than a dozen groups of soldiers to travel through the area just returning from Afghanistan. But, they added, the 350th Regiment, which was the only group that journalists were allowed to observe, soon given a much larger and more elaborate reception. It was also apparent that the regiment had been well-coached in denouncing rhetoric. In accounts nearly as official as their standard-issue radio uniform, most of these interviewed told foreign journalists that

they were "delighted to have completed an unaccomplished duty in the name of peace."

The withdrawal also exposed fundamental differences of opinion between Soviet civilian and military leaders. Some high-ranking military officers were openly angry when leader Mikhail Gorbachev in year described Soviet involvement in Afghanistan as "our country's old sin." When one officer, Maj. Gen. Valery Strigunov, was asked last week if he agreed with Gorbachev's assessment, he declared: "I do not think a historian will make claims the quickly. Many more are needed." After hesitating briefly, he added: "I thought our presence in Afghanistan had very little value." That view was shared by many rank-and-file soldiers. As one private in the 296th Regiment put it, "We do not want to believe we risked our lives and watched our friends die for nothing."

In spite of these sentiments, the Soviets leave behind a country that is not only as corrupt but destined for more violence. Last week, Najibullah's ruling People's Democratic party, which has about 300,000 members, announced that it had distributed 30,000 firearms to party members—two and a half—to Soviet troops pulled out. An Afghan foreign ministry spokesman said that the members were "urged to defend their homes, families and the various sections of their state." Another danger was the growing desperation of Afghan residents plagued by shortages of food, fuel and other supplies. An rebel forces cut off roads to Kabul, a dozen cargo planes from the

World Notes

CRUCIFYING ISRAEL

In a 1994 human rights report, the U.S. State Department accused Israel of using excessive force against the Palestinian intifada, or uprising, in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israeli officials defended these actions—which include many beatings, detentions without trial, reviews and the use of live ammunition to disperse demonstrators—as essential measures to control violence. Since the uprising began in December, 1987, at least 347 Arabs and 15 Israeli soldiers have been killed.

DEATH IN THE ADZORES

AUSTRALIA shot its way through Italy, crashed into a mountain in the Portuguese Azores, killing all 137 passengers and seven American crew members on a limited to the Democratic Republic.

LUKED REFORMS

President de Klerk, who announced along South African President P. W. Botha as leader of the ruling National Party on Feb. 3, said that the government must develop a constitution that protects the rights of both whites and blacks. But he also said that he remains committed to the racial segregation policy of apartheid.

SALES IN POLAND

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa declared that communists had ruined Poland and that only sweeping democratic reforms could rescue it from social and economic catastrophe. He made his statement at the start of talks among the government, the church and Solidarity to outlaw trade union movements, which would a restoration of its legal status.

VOTING DOWN A RAISE

Facing a strong public pressure, the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate overwhelmingly rejected a 31-percent pay increase for Congress, federal judges and top civil servants.

A PEACE PROPOSAL

Dr. Abdoelmo El-Sadr, leader of the Sudanese Liberation Front, proposed a 31-year war for peace—proposed a ceasefire if the government agrees to a six-month postponement of presidential elections due in March 19 and participation by rebel candidates.

ELECTION CALL IN PARAGUAY

Three days after he overthrew Paraguayan an anonymous Alfredo Stroessner in a military coup and replaced him as president, Gen. Andrés Rodríguez announced a general election to be held on May 1.

Soviet Union, few in daily shipments of provisions. But at Islamabad, the crew of a Boeing 747 chartered by the UN to fly in 24 tons of emergency food and medical supplies delayed instead for several days because of safety concerns.

Many observers insisted that it was only a matter of time before Nijalshah was overthrown. Even some Soviet officials admitted that the Afghan army was rumpier at best. Last week, at a road fort built as part of support demonstrations in the northern city of Mazar-i-Sharif, Soviet Capt. Arkady Anand and of his Afghan allies, "There technical knowledge is weak, and their morale is low." The rebels, he added, "have no faith in their side and the fact that the local population does not support the government."

Other analysts, however, contend that the Afghan army may be strong enough to maintain a prolonged civil war. "The conventional wisdom is that Kabul will fall," said Ashok Kaper, a University of Waterloo political scientist and expert in south Asian affairs. "But I don't think it's imminent." In the government's favor is the long history of factional fighting among the Mujahideen. Some of the 15 guerrilla groups are Islamic fundamentalists, others are moderate, some are from the Shiite minority sect of Islam, others from the



Mujahideen the Soviet enemy will no longer be a unifying factor

majority Shiite sect. Without the Soviet enemy as a unifying factor, said one Moscow-based Western diplomat, "they may very well end up turning on each other."

Moscow officials were clearly hoping that, with nearly 50 million Muslims in the Soviet Union, Afghanistan would not become a fundamentalist Islamic state. Foreign ministry spokesman Gerasimov said that supporters by Pakistani officials that they could

lose an Islamic consolidation with Afghanistan associated to "hastening Afghanistan's independence and relieving Asia its misfortune."

But the prevailing emotion among many Soviets last week was simple relief that their troops were finally coming home. Although the Soviet media rarely offered details or showed scenes of the fighting and recently, the trappings of the advances have given rise to a powerful and eloquent subculture. Many young Russians have become familiar with the expression "black trip," which is used to describe the military military aircraft that carry the bodies of soldiers home in metal coffins. A common but long-desired soldier flying on one such aircraft with the bodies of his dead comrades, who are "returning home to be buried in their native land."

Another two young men who leave for Afghanistan from school includes the lyrics: "A few grams of lead added in honor to our family heads on the bloody day." The Soviets, who moved suddenly into the country at the end of 1979, are leaving with a haunting lament—and with Afghanistan still in turmoil.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH is in Moscow

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SCARRED AND SHELL-SHOCKED

The Afghanistan war of 1979-89. Sergeant Lakshman, 32, a Muslim, was captured in the southern province of Kandahar when a shell fired by the rebel Mujahideen landed nearby. The last time Lakshman saw his right eye was when he was evacuated to the Soviet 340th Regiment Military Hospital in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 380 km north of the Afghan border. Six months and 11 operations later, he is still there. His eye swelled as bandages, his wounded leg swollen to support his weight. "Somebody brought all the food," said Lakshman, still, still, still. "I've Chah, the head of the hospital's medical services. 'He is a lucky one. Two years ago he would have lost the leg, and perhaps the eye.'"

An one of more than 35,000 Soviet soldiers wounded during the nine-year occupa-

tion of Afghanistan, Lakshman receives the first care in his country on offer. The Tashkent hospital has extensive rehabilitation facilities and state-of-the-art medical equipment. By

contrast, many other Soviet soldiers, 1.5 million, suffer from shortages of such basic items as thermoses, with some hospital treatments directed at change but for him. But for wounded soldiers, said Col. Ruzan Rashad, director of the Tashkent hospital, "we do everything we can to provide for them."

That is not always enough. Although the Soviet Union is a world leader in such areas of medicine as eye surgery, bandages on the primitive. At the Tashkent hospital, half of the injuries treated are to arms and legs, the result of exploding mines. But Rashad conceded that the prosthetic devices needed to replace severed limbs are of "poor quality and in short supply." In some cases, the wounds are less visible. Of the 67 victims under treatment in Tashkent last week, 32 had physical



Lakshman 'lucky one'

injuries. The remainder were under the care of psychiatrists for varying degrees of psychological trauma, or shell shock.

For wounded veterans, the outlook was bleak. Lakshman, who expects to be released next month, plans to leave the army and "live a normal life" in Lashkari. Last, another veteran, 37, who suffered burns when his tank hit a mine in January, will remain to active service next month. "I am a professional soldier," said Lakshman, "and that is my duty."

Others will not have any choice. Of the soldiers treated at the Tashkent hospital, doctors say that a small percentage are so severely that they will remain in hospitals for the rest of their lives. The average age of the patients is between 18 and 22—"very young," said Chah. But, he added sadly, "It is not always the young who are the luckiest of every army."

A-78

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WORLD



Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe with Clark in Harare: credibility gap.

ZIMBABWE

Canada in a hot seat

Joe Clark has a showdown in Harare

Oh, everybody. Let's remember that we're here to talk about South Africa, not Canada—
—Commonwealth secretary press officer
Philip Robertson talking to reporters in Harare

For years, Canada has been applauded in black Africa as the white knight of the Western world in this crusade for sanctions against South Africa's racist minority regime. But last week in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, at a Commonwealth meeting chaired by Canadian External Affairs Minister Joe Clark, Canada's image took a beating. While the committee of foreign ministers intended to focus on South Africa, it was sidetracked day after day by reports that Canadian firms have conducted an extraordinary array of business transactions with South African interests. The most twisted revelations may have seriously damaged Canada's international stature as an anti-apartheid leader. "If white nations are truly in it," said South African church leader Rev. Allan Boesak, "Canada would probably face a two-sided crisis of confidence, certainly among black people in South Africa, and also elsewhere in the world."

The conference brought together Clark and his counterparts from seven other Common-

wealth countries—Australia, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe—to discuss ways to increase pressure on South Africa's apartheid system. At the end of the three-day session, the ministers issued a statement urging harsher economic sanctions against the country and increased assistance to the neighboring black states that have been troubled by Pretoria's efforts at destabilization. But concerns about Canada's commitment overshadowed the official agenda of the conference and, some ministers pointed out, took the pressure off South Africa. Clark, widely respected, tried to play down the damage. "In Canada, there may be concern," he said. "But if the authority and commitment of Canada are being questioned, it is only in Canada."

Clark went into the meeting with one style already against him—Statistics Canada figures released in Ottawa last week showed that, in the first 11 months of 1986, the value of Canadian exports from South Africa jumped by 67.6 per cent from the same period in 1985 to \$149.9 million, while exports rose 44.1 per cent to \$131.3 million. External Affairs officials pointed out that most of the increase can be attributed to a new accounting system and to higher prices of imported goods. But about a

third of the rise is a result of increased volumes of exports and imports—mainly more purchases of raw alloys used in the booming steel industry. And the figures highlighted the fact that Canada's sanctions—like those of other Commonwealth countries—are relatively soft-hearted. Steel products, but not alloys, are covered by mandatory export bans—as are autos, products, animals and agricultural goods—and any arms trade with South Africa is prohibited. Several other areas, including new bank loans to the government or companies in South Africa, are covered by only voluntary sanctions. Even before leaving for the conference, Clark conceded, "The figures may be embarrassing to us."

That embarrassment deepened in Harare. Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyirwa told *The Globe and Mail* that Canadian companies are "shipping arms and equipment via other countries [to South Africa]." After a hastily arranged meeting between Clark and Shamuyirwa, the Zimbabwean minister issued a written statement saying, "I have not accused Canada of shipping arms to South Africa." (Although no concrete evidence of Canadian arms shipments over sea-lanes, the issue was explosive enough to dominate the second morning of the conference.)

The third day dawned grey and rainy—and brought new trouble for Clark. Before the session even began, copies of a Peter C. Newman column in last week's *Maclean's* and a subsequent Canadian Press story—detailing a \$600-million loss by the London branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia to Monex SA, a South Africa-controlled firm based in Luxembourg—began to circulate among reporters. As the foreign ministers arrived, journalists rushed to confront them with the latest reports.

Clark said that he knew about the transaction before the conference. But Canadian and Commonwealth authorities do not explicitly address bank loans to companies that are controlled from South Africa but are headquartered there. Still, Clark and Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Sheldar Singh Rangelal promised an urgent review of the rules. And the committee issued a statement saying that, in the meantime, Commonwealth members "should be guided by the spirit and intent of the law," rather than by a strict interpretation of its wording.

Clark returned to Ottawa with a long list of considerations that he said he will carry out. They include discussions with Canadian state-licensed manufacturers and South African executives. And there may well be people in Canada who want to talk to Clark. Last week, speaking to *Maclean's* Senior Writer John Burnham in Cape Town, anti-apartheid activist Archbishop Desmond Tutu said, "I am very disappointed that there is this credibility gap between circumstance and performance. I know that the church in Canada and other [anti-apartheid] groups are not going to let you get away with it."

MARY MEHESS AND JEFF JACOBSON and
MARGARET AMOR in Harare

JAMAICA

A sweet victory

Michael Manley sweeps back to power

After eight years out of power, victory was sweet for Michael Manley, the charismatic leader known to Jamaicans simply as Michael. But following a three-week election campaign marred by violence, there was no time for complacency. Six hours after the polls closed on Feb. 9, Jamaica's prime minister-elect—an 41-year-old man with a friendly smile—was seen as an impassioned plea for peace and reconciliation. "I want you to consider this election is over," Manley, 64, told a throng of cheering supporters at his People's National Party (PNP) headquarters in the capital, Kingston. "I feel our greatest responsibility at this time is to work for the unity of the nation. From the biggest to the smallest, there is a place for you."

For Manley, a socialist who suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of Edward Seaga's conservative Jamaica Labor Party (JLP) in the 1980 election, last week's result was a political watershed and a personal triumph. Eight years ago, the JLP won 52 seats in the 60-seat House of Representatives with a pledge to reverse what it denounced as the economic and foreign policies of Manley's two-term government from 1972 to 1980. A new election in 1985—boycotted by the PNP in a dispute over voter registration lists—gave the JLP all 60 seats and effectively brought one-party rule to Jamaica. But last week, a more politically moderate Manley—who saw evidence of the resurgence and close ties to Washington—led his party to a landslide victory, capturing 44 seats. "What will happen under Michael," said Arnold Haymond, a 62-year-old Kingston-born martial artist, "is for the benefit of the people."

As temperatures on the sunny Caribbean island hovered in the low 80s (Celsius), tensions remained fairly cool by Jamaican standards. Unlike 1980, when election-related violence by rival gangs claimed more than 750 lives, the candidates worked together to ensure order. Last August, Seaga and Manley staged a campaign peace accord, and more recently they urged their followers at radio, television and newspaper advertisements to refrain from violence. One of the most moving announcements was a rock video featuring a grieving woman of John Lennon's mother: Give Peace a Chance.

But leaving nothing to chance, Seaga called on members of the National Reserve to bolster a security operation involving 10,000 soldiers and police. Still, 13 people were killed—including a pregnant 25-year-old woman—and about 200 others were injured in sporadic violence centered mostly in Kingston's sprawling slums.



Manley in Kingston: "a second chance to serve a nation"

The campaign was a contest of leadership styles. Eloquent and handsome, Manley—a pilot officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force during the Second World War and a London School of Economics graduate—thrilled crowds with his populist messages. At election rallies throughout the heart of reggae music—and often under a host of marijuana smoke—he promised computer training for chronically unemployed youth, help for small farms and

businessmen and improvements to the education system. But, warned Manley, "Don't complain if I come back to you for the money for it."

At the same time, he turned down his snags as the socialist friend of the 1970s who courted Communist Cuba—emerging Washington—nationalized businesses and pursued a socialist economic policy of recession on the island nation of 2.4 million people. Manley said that over the past eight years he has realized to the value of his austerity. And although he said that he wants to restore relations with Cuba—severed by Seaga in 1981—Manley also called for a "new beginning" with the administration of President George Bush.

On the other hand, the 54-year-old Seaga is a doctor, Harvard-educated technocrat who appears uneasy in front of large crowds. Much of his campaign focused on the fate of Manley's socialist experiments in the 1970s and Jamaica's economic recovery under JLP rule. With a return to a free enterprise system and loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Seaga brought unemployment down to 14 per cent, its lowest level in Jamaica's history. But his economic achievements excited a heavy price. The country's foreign debt now stands at a staggering \$4.5 billion compared with \$1.5 billion in 1980. Seaga attracted many voters by cutting social programs, while currency devaluations and price increases, imposed to obtain new loans, also proved unpopular.

Although Seaga only won his own seat last week, the JLP's poor showing marked a low point in his nearly 30-year political career. In 1966, when his party lost 12 of 14 municipal elections, Seaga offered to resign but party president turned him down. Now, the JLP's defeat has plainly opened many party stalwarts. "It's like a box of pop, I think he will consider stepping down," JLP spokesman Senator George Skene told Manley's. "This time he might not be re-elected so easily."

In his victory speech, Manley urged supporters that "it's not good for many people's second chance to serve a nation. But as a man of high moral principles, he said that one of his first acts as prime minister will be to visit Bob Manley. Seaga he said told the President that Jamaica—even under the stewardship of a socialist—was open for business.

ARNOLD BULKE with MARK ARMSTRONG in Kingston

My Maria died.

A TRUE STORY

When I arrived in the Philippines so many years ago, one of the first things I did was to fall in love. She had fine black hair and she used to wear a bright orange dress. She had big, big eyes that would always listen to me, and when she smiled, oh how she would smile! She lived in one of those tropical huts on the shore, the ones you see in postcards, and when she would see me coming, she would run to me as fast as her legs could carry her. My Maria was only two years old.

One day, I was caught in one of those sudden tropical downpours and I ended up with a bad cold. Being one of only two foreigners on the whole island, I was rushed into the provincial hospital with nurses to watch over me by day, and "watchers" for while the nurses were off duty, and all the care and thoughtfulness that only the Filipinos can lavish on you. After a week in the hospital, my cold went away (if I had stayed home, it would have taken days), and I went down to find my lovely Maria.

But my Maria had died. She too had been caught in the same downpour. She too caught a cold. But when she was lying on her mat in the corner, the wind blew through the bamboo walls and the bamboo floor of the posited tropical hut, and she caught bronchitis or pneumonia or something terrible, and there was no money for medicines or the doctor and she wasn't strong enough to fight it. So while I was in my hospital bed, my Maria was buried in her tropical island.

That was fifteen years ago.

Today, I met another two year old who stole my heart. Mariana I met her in the neighborhood of the provincial hospital where she and her mother had been brought. You see, Foster Parents Plan helps all the little children in our partner families to make sure they're growing properly, and Mariana was not. She was slowly starving because her father couldn't earn enough as a market porter to support his wife and children. Mariana developed a fever, and Gene the community worker had her admitted into the hospital at once. (Lack that Gene found her in time, before she died?) Not really, Foster Parents Plan keeps a tab on over 15,000 little children every month of every year!



I went to see her and to see how PLAN was helping. The doctors were fine, but just the beginning. Mariana's mother had been in the Mother's Nutrition Class we ran last month. We couldn't find work for Mariana's father, but we are teaching his how to raise goats so that Mariana and her brothers and sisters can get a glass each of fresh, clean, body-building, life-saving milk every day, and so that her father can earn a little more money with his new skill. And there's the toilet. Foster Parents Plan's helping them put in next month, and the fresh water project in their village by the end of the year, and a few other things as well. So, when I came home tonight, I couldn't help thinking about Mariana and Mariana. The differences between them aren't all that big. It's just that PLAN has been able to catch one more little girl before she slipped through our fingers and was wadded forever. And, of course, we couldn't be over here if people like you weren't out there.

So, if anyone ever tells you that helping through PLAN doesn't matter too much, you can do something for me. Just tell them that what you are about to do is making all the difference in the world. All the difference between Maria and Mariana. Help us prove that point today—become a Foster Parent. You just might fall in love with your own Mariana.

Chris Paperny
Chris Paperny, Foster Parents Plan

CALL TOLL-FREE ANYTIME 1-(800)-268-7174
Information will be sent immediately

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100 ST. CLAIR AVENUE WEST, TORONTO, CANADA M4V 1P5	
I would like to be a Foster Parent of a boy <input type="checkbox"/> girl <input type="checkbox"/> country <input type="checkbox"/> or where the need is greatest <input type="checkbox"/> I wish to pay my first payment of \$20.00 Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> \$40.00 Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> I can't because a Foster Parent right now. However, I enclose my contribution of \$ <input type="text"/> Please send me more information <input type="checkbox"/> Tel. No. <input type="text"/> Mr <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Address <input type="text"/> City <input type="text"/> Prov. <input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/> I wish communication with PLAN to be in English <input type="checkbox"/> French <input type="checkbox"/> I ask copies in Bolivia, Burma, Peru, Somalia, Democratic Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guinea, Iran, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Lesotho, Malawi, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, and Zimbabwe. Foster Parents Plan of Canada is officially registered as a Canadian Charitable Organization by the federal government. Contributions are tax deductible.	

Over time, the penetrating force of a single drop of rain will pierce metal like a bullet.

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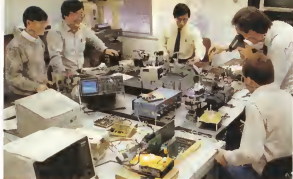
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CHRYSLER CANADA 
Changing the landscape



Some tech research laboratory in Markham, Ont. is visionary founder and support from a powerful Hong Kong tycoon

BUSINESS

FORGING NEW LINKS

Moving money out of Hong Kong—into China's reach—is easily turning a small business into a giant. Used as an example, International Semi-Tech Microelectronics Inc. of Markham, Ont., was a tiny designer and manufacturer of personal computers whose revenues had never exceeded \$37 million in a single year. But last week, it was heading to complete its fourth major acquisition in just 11 months—a \$206-million buy-out of Shelton, Conn.-based SEMC Inc., the maker of the famous Seiger sewing machines. Behind the expansion is one of Hong Kong's richest and most flamboyant men, gambling, casino magnate Stanley Ho, who is rising to diversity abroad before 1990—the year that Britain returns the booming colony to China. If it takes SEMC, Semi-Tech will have turned its role as the tycoon into a worldwide conglomerate worth \$1.1 billion in annual revenues. Said Semi-Tech president James Ting: "Where Ho invests is something things happen."

Semi-Tech was created in 1983 by the firm's

AN ONTARIO FIRM IS TRANSFORMING ITSELF INTO A GIANT WITH HELP FROM HONG KONG AND CHINA

hard-driving Ting, 38, a Shanghaiese, Canadian-educated engineer who says that he wants to "build an East-west-style business in the West." His models are huge Asian conglomerates—including Japan's Mitsubishi Group—which manufacturing, resources, trading, banking and insurance companies support one another's activities under one corporate roof. Ting has already struck an unprecedented

accord with Chua, where Semi-Tech is now developing consumer products that will be sold by the firm's RT Consumers Distribution Co. Ltd. (originally the eastern United States—the third-largest catalogue-distributors company in that country. And with Hong Kong billionaires Ho moving more and more money into Canada, including his investment in Semi-Tech, he might well succeed. But most stands as a major test of Ting's strategy, and some analysts say that his aggressive expansion might be opening out of control. Said the publisher of a leading Toronto-based high-tech newsletter, Graeme Kirkland: "It's his smart, he'll stop and consolidate. He's got a real monkey on his back if he tries to keep growing."

Ting cofounded the company with Frank Holmes, has engineering PhD thesis adviser at the University of Toronto. They designed a small personal computer called The Paid Piper, which Semi-Tech manufactured in Hong Kong. Ting also negotiated a joint agreement with the government of the Chinese province of Shenzhen in October, 1986, when Semi-Tech

and the Shanghai Electronics Group (SEI) entered into a \$270-million research and development deal. The plan, which will eventually allow one to manufacture supercomputers in Shenzhen, is the largest ever signed between a Canadian private-sector company and a Chinese firm. And, in fact, took the unusual step of purchasing a 5.99-per-cent interest in Semi-Tech's Asian manufacturing branch, Semi-Tech Microelectronics (HK) Ltd. Ltd.

Ting's biggest break in Asia occurred in 1987 when his Chinese connections and business plans came to Ho's attention. Till, Euro-per-looking, with a long nose and quipped body, he controls a multibillion-dollar fortune. He is one of Hong Kong's richest men and runs his international operation from his penthouse suite on top of his tower-owned Shaw Tin Centre. The buildings stood above the colony's major ferry terminal, which

tember, he bought La Miesse Vancouver located in the West Coast city for \$47.7 million. A few days later, he bought the adjacent apartment hotel, La Miesse Residence, for \$22 million. As well, Lawrence Ho and his sister Shiu Nook have founded \$450,000 at Kook Fashion Group Ltd., an upscale clothing manufacturer in Toronto.

Like most of Hong Kong's wealthy residents, Ho is trapped between the Chinese mainland of the colony in 1997 and his own ability to move all of his assets out of the colony. As a result, he says that he is looking for investments abroad while also diversifying into China. He added that by looking Hong Kong-based companies economically important to China, that country will be reluctant to temper with the colony's successful corporate structures in 1997. And by staying up with Ting, he was able to meet his own goals, he can move some of his money to North America, while demonstrating his long-term faith in the colony by spending there. Added Ting: "For Hong Kong to be important to China after 1997, it has to be through international trade."



Ting: building an Eastern-style empire in the West

He also owns and operates. Thousands of people leave the island daily to communities around Hong Kong Island and to Ho's mansion in the Portuguese colony of Macao—a 45-minute ferry ride from Hong Kong on the Chinese mainland. Ho operates four hotels and five casinos in Macao, which produce nearly \$500 million annually in revenues.

In addition to his Semi-Tech investment, Ho has made a major personal investment in Canada. His wife, Lawrence, has moved to Toronto, where the Ho recently paid \$5.5 million for a polished brown-and-ebony brick house in Toronto's exclusive Bridle Path area. And last Sep-

tember, he bought La Miesse Vancouver located in the West Coast city for \$47.7 million. A few days later, he bought the adjacent apartment hotel, La Miesse Residence, for \$22 million. As well, Lawrence Ho and his sister Shiu Nook have founded \$450,000 at Kook Fashion Group Ltd., an upscale clothing manufacturer in Toronto.

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The Chinese will manufacture the appliances and private-label brands for Consumers and other companies, such as Sears, Roebuck & Co., which could ultimately be sold under the SEMC label. That is why the acquisition of SEMC

Business Notes

BANK RATE CLIMES

The Bank of Canada demonstrated that it is determined to curb inflation in Central Canada by pushing the bank rate up to 11.50 per cent, the highest level in three years. News 11.51 per cent. The increase led to speculation among companies in power, low-inflation regions who say that the higher rates make it impossible for them to finance expansion.

AN UNCOMMON FUTURE

Investment banker National Liberty Ltd. was right: looked about its decision not to remove president Peter Campbell's employment contract. Meanwhile, the failure of Tandy Miller, president of Walrus Stedley Codrins Murray Ltd., seemed anomalous after the company brought in a new chief executive officer from New York City.

ROYAL LOOKS SOUTH

Royal Trustee Ltd. was the major force in expansion into the United States by acquiring Pacific First Financial Corp., a Washington, D.C.-based savings bank for \$260 million.

A QUINCE HERBIB

The National Bank of Canada is buying investment dealer Goodfellow Lachry Inc. and merging it with Leverage Resources Inc., the leverage house it bought last year.

GULF AFTER ARCTIC GAS

Gulf Canada Resources Ltd. applied for a license to export 3.2 billion cubic feet of Arctic natural gas to the United States. Construction of a pipeline would begin in 1993.

THEFT RESCUE PLAN

President George Bush unveiled a detailed plan to rescue the nation's troubled savings-and-loan industry by bringing third institutions under the control of banking regulators.

CANADIAN CEOs: FIFTH IN PAY

Canadian chief executive officers ranked 45th in a worldwide survey of executive pay, with average annual salary and benefits totaling \$328,000. The survey, conducted by a Toronto management consultant, showed that U.S. executives had the best packages, totaling \$627,000.

WINDAID RAISES PARES

Wanda Inc., which was recently purchased by PMA Corp., has decided to increase regular employee and business prices by four per cent and four per cent, respectively.

in critical gear. Targus' main manufacturers and distributors target a pipeline in more than 100 countries around the world—the second-most recognized brand name in the world, after Coca-Cola. Semi-Tech co-creator Michael Lee said that the agreements with the Chinese province "give us the ability to source and manufacture products on a very economical basis in the Far East and a very extensive distribution network. It also gives us a very famous name." Added Krasinski: "Singer is the best possible fit. Through his contacts, Ting captured a worldwide distribution system."

And while some of the Far East was filling out its end of Ting's strategy, the firm's Canadian operations also progressed, taking over two Toronto computer data processing companies that Ting said would give Semi-Tech a better market for its computers and a steady cash flow. Last March—three weeks after the announcement of the Consensus purchase—Semi-Tech purchased the first company, Datacross Corp., the computer services division of Cromwell Inc., for an undisclosed sum. Then, in June, Semi-Tech acquired Canada Systems Group Ltd., Canada's leading provider of data processing services, for \$34.5 million. Through the two takeovers, Semi-Tech captured more than 700 clients, including T. Eaton Co., Stelco Inc. and the federal government, as well as many smaller companies.

Despite Semi-Tech's connections in Hong Kong—and its remarkable deal with China—Ting's aggressive pace plus, the firm has only been able to raise \$5.1 million through its initial public offering of shares in Canada in October, 1986. But Ting said that he does not need the support of the Canadian investment community. "They are looking at something far away. They did not understand. You have to deliver the assets before they will support you."

Meanwhile, last week two competing bids surfaced to complicate Ting's bid for semi. One is Multistar Partners, a U.S. investment firm that already owns 27 per cent of SIMC. The other is a Malaysian investment group that owns about 16 per cent. Last Friday, semi's stock on the New York Stock Exchange closed at \$32, 10 higher than Semi-Tech Inc.'s offer. But Ting expressed no concern about his rivals' actions, telling Motocycle: "This could be someone making some mistake. Someone looking up the price."

And if the SIMC acquisition is successful, analysts say that Ting will have his hands full trying to manage his new enterprise. And Mark Levermore, an analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Canada Ltd.: "Now, they're going to have to be it together. Investors are wondering if he can do that profitably." But Ting expects no conflict about the future that he does not want to discuss his ownership stakes. And Semi-Tech through a lead share offering in Canada. And if he has to, he can always look to Hong Kong, where the colony's robust businessmen are looking for secure investments in North America.

Tapping a market

Swimsuit magazines are earning big profits

It begins as an attempt to achieve a particularly difficult slot in the magazine's publishing schedule. But 25 years later, *Sports Illustrated's* February swimsuit issue, with its scantily clad models and exotic locations, has grown into an American institution—and a genuine magazine publishing phenomenon.



Designer swimsuits' socially acceptable sex appeal

It is a book published weekly by New York City-based Time Inc., reports to sell at least 5.5 million copies of the issue to its usually male audience, compared to its usual three-million circulation. The swimsuit issue, which let *Time* magazine's readers see a more idealized and attractive version of the women they see in the news, is expected to pull a \$24 million in total revenue, compared to an average of less than \$7 million per issue during 1986. And that does not even include about \$6 million in revenues expected from sales of a video cassette showing the photography of this year's issue in the \$5 million in

expected to make from swimsuit-issue mail and desk calendars.

It's swimsuit issue has become a major North American media event. A wave of British imitations are also prospering. *Time's* sister monthly published in Britain, *IT*, launched its own swimsuit issue to nearly \$100 million in 1987—only to find that the issue has become its largest seller. Publisher Norman Jackson predicts that he will sell 425,000 swimsuit copies of the 1989 February swimsuit issue compared to 200,000 normally.

The recipe for success seems simple: take beautiful young women, put them in designer swimsuits and photograph them in exotic locations. Sell, the magazine of find some readers. Each year, *Sports Illustrated* and *Time* publish swimsuit issues of subscription competition. The magazines' owners, however, clearly think the reports swamwear sales and advertising revenues are worth the trouble. *Time* jumps: "I don't think in terms of success. I think in terms of what our readers want."

In fact, perhaps the biggest mystery of all is why the publishers have not been more successful in convincing readers to buy swimsuit magazines when so many readers' alternatives are already available. Anne Bentley, co-owner of *Time's* London Ltd., a Toronto-based chain of adult sex-toy boutiques, says that it is simply more socially acceptable to buy a swimsuit issue than to buy the clothes of a sex magazine, available but harder to buy.

For *Time*, the swimsuit issue is a major revenue stream, says editor of American Swimsuit, says that he has bought long battles with his company's male-dominated board of directors to transform his publications from what she calls "tastefully sexualized" to a more overt sexual magazine, which also appeals to female readers. But she, publishers will likely continue to ask as on their male readers' apparently voracious appetite for cheerfulness, pouring millions of dollars into their pockets.

JOHN DUNN

BUSINESS WATCH



Killing fields in Old Montreal

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Robert Bourassa's bizarre language law ruling, which derailed the most serious French-English economic since the 1966 referendum, is creating a parallel crisis among the serving members of Quebec's Anglo business community. They are about to become an endangered species.

Montreal was once Canada's dominant financial centre, the influence of the St. James Street money barons far subtler than *Wall Street's* newfound affluence. The shift to Ontario started only this century, when the uptown Toronto Stock Exchange became the main trading post for the resource industries, as well as a group of money centers across the aging American stock markets. Montreal continued to attract such extravaganzas, content to concentrate on blue-chip properties, probably leaving British pedigree.

Two of the largest banks—the Royal and the Montreal—the most influential investment houses—Nadler, Thomson and Goyette—were—and most other leading financial institutions—in fact, most of the country's top 500 companies—were headquartered within a square mile of Mount Royal's brow. The shift to Toronto became an avalanche with the 1976 election of René Lévesque's separatist. Corporate decision-makers headed for *Highway 401*, the main trading floor of the Montreal Stock Exchange was symbolically and literally converted into a theatre.

I remember, at the time of the 1976 crisis, interviewing GPM chairman Jim Sinclair who raved that his corporate life and business companies had already been shipped out of the province and that he would shortly follow. In those days, the railway's headquarters were in the downtown back rooms of Webster Street, and I had to walk down echoing corridors of empty offices to reach the chairman's law. Sinclair was sitting behind a massive, hand-carved desk that had originally belonged to Sir William Van Horne, father of Canada's first transcontinental railroad. "How much of the

Premier Robert Bourassa's language law ruling is turning the Anglo business community into an endangered species

GPM is really left in Montreal?" I inquired, probing to discover what probably not my coach, because separatists were heading home to declare his intentions. Sinclair looked at me, his face twisting into the expression I've left at having been forced by the province's political crisis to act against his will. Then he answered my question by grimly pointing his air-barber into the polished surface of the Van Horne oval, showing "What's left in Montreal?" The desk. This damn desk!

Ten years passed during the intervening decade, especially after the 1980 defeat of Lévesque's separatist movement, as Anglo-American companies began to return to the province. But now all bets are off and, except for such companies as Alcan, which must stay because most of its primary plants are in Quebec, few major English companies are expanding their business in the province. The fact remains that started up again, as Anglo-managed capital runs to Ontario and other jurisdictions where it can expect political protection. Large gifts of Franco capital may find the road, the top-off will come when Paul Desmarès declares when to meet the \$1.5 billion deposited in Power Corp. treasury by his investment sale at Consolidated-Bathurst. At the moment, the betting is that he will

expand to U.S. and/or European holdings. One sharp contrast to Quebec's language movement by the long English establishment is Lester Wilson's Power Group, a financial conglomerate with assets of more than \$3 billion—and growing fast. (The other major establishment presence left in Montreal is Charles Brindley, the representative of Seagram's, who also operates a nightclub bar. Although Brindley himself remains actively and constructively involved in the Montreal community, in 1971 Seagram's Canadian headquarters moved to Montreal, Ont., and can no longer be counted as Quebec-based.)

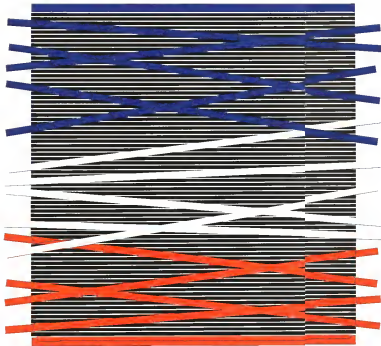
A chom-b-dod, sporty-looking 60-year-old who belongs to an ironic club, Webster has family roots that stretch back, through his maternal grandfather, to Charles E. Frost, who formerly owned the country's largest pharmaceutical firm, and, on his father's side, to the legendary Senator Louis Webster, who once controlled most of Quebec's coal and oil supplies. He is a 78-year-old Howard Webster, the former proprietor of the Toronto Globe and Mail, whose impressive real estate and investment holdings have been built together in Imperial, a family trust company of which Lester has become a director.

After graduating as an engineer from McGill, young Lester did not take the time to try for an MBA but formed a group of international entrepreneurs who met once a week to solve their business problems. By 1965, he was a \$100,000 man with a weak Power, which in 1967 earned \$9.9 million—a 115-per-cent increase from the previous year. The massive financial conglomerate includes three trust companies (Paisant in Toronto, Atlantic in Montreal and the recently acquired CarWest Trust, which has eight branches across the Prairies and in British Columbia) and the Bolton Timberly group of 16 investment funds. Power Group is also a partner in Canapex, which owns two large office buildings in downtown Montreal.

As well as being a governor of McGill and Canada's Olympic Trust, Webster owns 10 per cent of the Montreal Expo and has been president of the Mount Royal Club, once the palace of Montreal's Anglo. "Montreal's English business community is slowly disappearing," he told me. "This city is supposed to be one-third non-French and I'm in Chicago or somewhere else and someone asks me, 'I say Montreal is 70-per-cent French and 30-per-cent English.' I say, 'According to the last census, the actual Anglo total, after you take out all the Italians, Portuguese, Germans and other groups including Jews, is something like 6-6 per cent.'"

When the province's universities recently presented their case to the Quebec government for increased funding, it was Jean de Grandpierre, a man who used to be second in command on behalf of higher education in English. Because that post, after the traditional rule of the recognized leader of Montreal's business establishment, was changed by an Anglo, the Grandpierre has become a French name. That was an elegant protest, but it did not change the fact that the province's business community is slowly disappearing.

THE FINE ART OF FLYING
by Jean Sorel



Air France recently commissioned a series of works to capture its new spirit. The Fine Art of Flying. This composition titled, Linear Movement, was conceived by the Swiss-born artist and world traveler Jean Sorel. His work, exploring matter, space and their relationship with time is on permanent exhibition in many museums around the world.

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THE FINE ART
OF FLYING

THE GRETZKY CHASE

MARIO LEMIEUX IS CHALLENGING 'THE GREAT ONE' AS HOCKEY'S MOST TALENTED PLAYER

In the rowdy recent history of the National Hockey League, no player has matched the performance of Wayne Gretzky. For eight consecutive seasons beginning 1979, The Great One dominated professional hockey as few athletes have ever sustained their spot. His potent scoring ability—which was in evidence during last week's NHL all-star game in Edmonton—established records that may never be broken. Gretzky's talent and endless off-the-ice promotion of his sport—as an Edmonton Oilers star, then last August, with the Los Angeles Kings—made his hockey's foremost exclusive and its single most identifiable personality: Great Mario Lemieux.

Prolific: With a grace that is surprising for his towering six-foot, four-inch, 210-lb frame and a fast but soaring spectacular goals, the Pittsburgh Penguins center is suddenly challenging Gretzky's supremacy as hockey's most talented player and most prolific scorer. With more than 20 goals left at the current season, the Penguins star was already 25 points ahead of The Great One in the points race last week. At the same time, Lemieux—along with Gretzky—is assuming a leadership role that is helping to win new fans and transform the image of North American hockey from a violent add-on to a sport of athletic activity and skill. A gifted playmaker like Gretzky, the 27-year-old Lemieux seems almost certain this year to lead the once-maligned Penguins into the Stanley Cup playoffs for the first time since 1982. "My goal," Lemieux told *McLaren's*, "is to win three or four Stanley Cups."

But the 28-year-old Gretzky clearly re-

mains near the pinnacle of his game and, wearing his black and silver Kings uniform, shows no willingness to easily surrender the mantle of greatness (page 36). Outplaying Lemieux in last week's all-star game in Edmonton, Gretzky showcased dazzling moves that earned him a goal and two assists, while helping the Clarence Campbell Conference to a 5-3 victory over the players from the Prince of Wales Conference. Lemieux was held to one assist with the Prince of Wales team.

With the torch not yet passed from Gretzky to his younger rival, Canadian hockey may now be in the midst of a new Golden Age. Past hockey was once haunted by their own stars. During the 1960s and 1970s, the sport was dominated at various times by the Chicago

Blackhawk's Bobby Hull, Bobby Orr of the Boston Bruins and Montreal's Guy Lafleur, who, at the age of 37, is currently making an impressive comeback with the New York Rangers. But not since the 1960s, when hockey fans hotly debated whether the Montreal Canadiens' Maurice Richard (Richard at Garden House of the Detroit Red Wings was the world's greatest player, but the sport had two such supremely talented players in the league at the same time).

Lavish: The increasing lustre of North American hockey has led to larger salaries for its stars. Gretzky will earn an estimated \$23.6 million over the life of his eight-year contract with the Kings. Lemieux, who first signed with Pittsburgh for about \$300,000 over a three-

year contract, now earns \$1.4 million annually, making him the second-highest-paid NHL player after Gretzky. The lavish contracts are also serving as an increasingly powerful attraction for players of the world's other major hockey power—the Soviet Union, where hockey is increasingly under fire for past organizers and autocratic coaching (page 38).

Valuable: As a hockey star who is not given to flamboyant gestures off the ice, the soft-spoken Lemieux's stardom is a product of his remarkable scoring ability. During the 1987-1988 season, Lemieux scored 71 goals and 96 assists for a total of 167 points. As a result, he won the league's Hart Trophy as its most valuable player away from Gretzky, who had claimed it for the previous eight years. By last week, with the Penguins at first place in the Patrick Division, Lemieux's point total put him on a course to beat Gretzky's single-season record of 275 points, set during the 1985-1986 season. As well, Lemieux's fifth goal of the season in his team's 4-0-3 game last Jan. 30 made him the only player other than Gretzky—who has done it three times—ever to score 30 goals in fewer than 50 games. In one game against the New Jersey Devils in December, Lemieux scored five goals, each in a different game situation: one on a power play, one short-handed, one with the teams at even strength, one on a penalty shot and one on an empty net.

Lemieux's goals are often accomplished with unorthodox style. He is capable of powerful, accurate shots. Like Gretzky, he has a knack for anticipating plays and making passes to teammates through a maze of sticks and skates. But unlike the 370-lb. Gretzky, Lemieux can use his size and strength to string off would-be checkers. Said Montreal Canadiens

defenceman Larry Robinson: "When he's on the puck, he can shake it with his big body so that no one else can get near it."

Lemieux's talents have made him the toast of Pittsburgh, where he was honored earlier this month as the city's man of the year. His impact on the city is perhaps best reflected in attendance figures at Pittsburgh's 16,600-seat Civic Arena. In the 1983-1984 season—the year before Lemieux joined the club—the back-to-back Penguins averaged a paltry 6,800 fans at their 40 home games—and at one stage owner Edward J. DeLormel considered selling the franchise to a group of investors who planned to move the team to Hamilton, Ont. But with Lemieux in the lineup the following year, atten-

dance jumped to an average of 10,000 a game and this year the average is more than 15,500. Said Jack Ham, who was a linemate with the city's celebrated National Football League team, the Steelers, during the 1970s: "Pittsburgh used to be a football town, but Mario has made it as popular to be at the hockey games."

Starline: So closely is Lemieux identified with the city that when Mayor Sighe Blasioli was a guest on Fox Sports' city television talk show in January, she presented the host with a Penguins jersey bearing Lemieux's new fanline number—66.

Despite his growing status as a celebrity, Lemieux is only beginning to shed his ice-hockey shyness. During his last two seasons as a



Gretzky, Lemieux at all-star game (above); Lemieux (right): a new Golden Age



THE GROWING RIVALRY HAS INFUSED A NEW EXCITEMENT INTO THE SPORT

Penguins has never led some Pittsburgh acquaintances to affectionately welcome him "The Big Goal" for his terse, unexciting responses to questions. Now, with a newly acquired fluency in English, Lemieux is becoming more confident in his assertions about what hockey should be—although, with characteristic modesty, he still acknowledges the presence of his principal rival. "What Gretzky has to say about hockey is important and should be listened to," Lemieux told *Wishnik's*. Adding that on-ice brooding is a destructive feature of the 1980s, Lemieux said, "I think that Gretzky and myself and a few of the other great players on the league got together and demand changes to parts of the game, we could be successful." Lemieux and Gretzky are already changing the style of play. Declared the *Canadians' Robinson*: "Wayne and Mario have helped turn the NHL into a scorers' league. The game is faster and it rewards players, like Mario, who have great hockey intuition and who can do unorthodox things with the puck."

Offense: Lemieux's stature on the ice has been matched by growing off-ice fame as the star's personal life has now been personified in Pittsburgh, and he is building a house on a double lot in the country suburb of Monaca, Jefferson. Lemieux lives with 22-year-old Nathalie Asselin, a Montreal native who has been his girlfriend for seven years.

Because of his growing celebrity status, he is gradually becoming of the need to serve in a role model for younger fans. Like Gretzky, he drinks sparingly and that smoke more than a year ago. Stan Warren Young, a friend and teammate of Lemieux during his earlier years in Pittsburgh who is now trained from hockey. "Everyone tells him how good a role model, Gretzky is and Mario wants to be the same way."

Mario Lemieux has been a closely watched hockey player ever since he emerged as a second-stringer junior star with the Laval

Voies in the northern outskirts of Montreal. The son of retired contractors mother Jean-Guy Lemieux and his wife Pierrette, Lemieux was the youngest of three sons. Growing up in the working-class Montreal district of Ville Enfant, Lemieux began playing hockey when he was 3. In his third year with the Laval

growing up and he was certainly my idol."

But it was the Penguins who finished with the 1981's worst record during the 1983-1984 season and won the privilege of drafting Lemieux. At first, he was wary of playing in Pittsburgh. Although the Penguins' management arrived for him to live with a Pittsburgh family for his first season to help him adapt to the city and improve his English. Lemieux said that he missed his friends and parents. Back in his Montreal childhood home, which is filled with photographs, trophies and players' jerseys, Lemieux's hockey accomplishments. Lemieux's parents rarely watched television

much Don Cherry. "My played hard only when the mood hit him." The criticism grew when Lemieux at first refused to join Team Canada for the 1986 world championship tournament in Prague. In the end, Lemieux played with the team, scoring four goals and ten assists. But Warren Young. "He had just lived through an overwhelming year in a strange country where he had just yet mastered English and he was anxious to get home to see his family."

In fact, it was Lemieux's spectacular play in the 1987 Canada Cup series against the Soviet Union that finally persuaded most critics of Lemieux's star quality. Although team officials expressed concern about his poor physical condition and untempered play during training sessions, Lemieux excelled in that series, scoring 11 goals in nine games. The most dramatic goal came on a pass from Gretzky in the closing minutes of the final game to beat the Soviets 3-5.

Center and other hockey experts point to the series as the turning point in Lemieux's career. "Gretzky showed him that to be the best you can never stop working," declared Cherry. Lemieux said that the series was a watershed in his career. "The Canada Cup series is a turning point. It was a real challenge," he said. "And seeing the example of Gretzky and [Edmonton Oilers] Mark Messier and all those guys who have won championships before was good for me."

Strength: Slightly more confident on the ice and comfortable in Pittsburgh, Lemieux raised his 1987-1988 NHL season. With his 185-goal total for the season, he became only the third player in history—the others are Gretzky at 211 in different years and Boston's Phil Esposito at 1976-1977—to achieve more than 100 points in a single season. "There has never been a player of his size with his raw talent," said Penguins defenseman Phil Coffey, who as an Edmonton Oilers player with Gretzky for seven years. "Wayne is always looking to pass to set up a goal. But Mario is capable of doing through three or four players to score himself if he wants."

At the same time, Lemieux's physical strength has contributed to some spectacular goals. In Quebec City last March 25, he scored on a ten-minute and scored, even though the Nordiques' Peter Patera had jumped onto his back. Said Steve Molinar, a sophomore for the 1987-1988 Pittsburgh Penguins: "What would be great plays for Mario starts are just another play for Mario." Added Pittsburgh forward Rob Brown, who with Lemieux's help—has emerged as one of the league's top scorers. "Seven times, even on the ice, I got caught up watching



Lemieux (left) with Asselin: "My career cannot end."

at any time Mario can do with the puck."

If the Canada Cup encouraged Lemieux to aim for even greater accomplishments as a player, it also marked a change in his off-ice image. He made a conscious effort to avoid the press, but the comments characterized his early career and, instead, tried to emulate Gretzky's model behavior. Said Thomas Reah, Lemieux's Pittsburgh-based agent: "People expected instant stardom, but Mario is maturing all the time. He can be as good for hockey's image as Gretzky." The improved image has helped Lemieux expand his portfolio of endorsements as he now endorses Sabelco equipment, a line of casual sportswear and Toronto-based Elton Foods Ltd.'s Sockers chocolate bars. Earlier this month, Lemieux—wearing jeans and running shoes under hockey equipment—was in a simulated dressing room in Pittsburgh to film English-speaking parts for a *Sevens* commercial. Lemieux doubtfully took leave from a chocolate bar and spoke his lines before sporting the chocolate out, off-camera.

Quick: Now Lemieux's celebrity status—and the local hockey stars spurred by the Penguins' improved play—is making it hard for him to travel around Pittsburgh without being stopped by fans. When Lemieux drops into The Melrold a Goldstone, Pittsburgh dance club, he is more likely to bump into a private upstairs lounge than

single in the crowd below. Away from the rink, Lemieux leads a quiet life. He said that he and Asselin plan to get married—eventually, but he added, "I'm sure, my mother knows best."

Besides his remarkable skill as a hockey player, Lemieux is a talented goalies who should be in the mid-70s. He has even, late in the day, that he might consider trying to join the professional golf tour once his hockey career is over.

Penguins: For the immediate future, Lemieux's greatest challenge is to help the Penguins to reach the 1988 playoffs, a feat that has eluded him through four seasons. Many hockey observers cite the Penguins' failure to even make the playoffs as evidence that Gretzky is a far superior player to Lemieux; at his age, years as an Oiler, Gretzky led his team to four Stanley Cups. But Coffey, who played on three of those teams, remembered the Gretzky-led team as the best he played on. He was named captain in the last year of the game until the Oilers finally won a Stanley Cup. Said Coffey: "For years, Wayne had to listen to people claim that he was only an offensive player and that he could not win the big games. That all stopped when we won the Cup. And Mario will have some criticism until we win the Cup in Pittsburgh."

Said Maurice Richard, who is now a public relations official for Molson's Brewery Quebec Ltd. and the Montreal Canadiens, for one, questions whether Lemieux has the maturity to dominate hockey. "Lemieux is a better second player than I was," said Richard. "But does he have the fire in his eyes the way I did? No." When he was told of Richard's comments, Lemieux responded with an easy smile. "I'my opinion, I think I'm better than he is. But that does not mean I lack determination," he said. "I'd want to be remembered as one of the best to play the game. I hope to be a winner, and that's just what I'm missing from my game now." To the already converted fans in Pittsburgh, Lemieux's superiority is unquestioned. With Gretzky's status still absolutely in question while Lemieux comes swiftly up behind him, the hockey world may eventually have to consider which is the greatest player of his era.



Coffey: "raw talent"

BRUCE BALLAGE
in Pittsburgh



Lemieux, the sub-spoken player's stardom is a product of his remarkable scoring ability

team, Lemieux scored 133 goals in 74 games, making him an instantly sought player when he became eligible for the NHL draft as 38 Lake counties Montreal players before him. Lemieux dreamed of playing for his hometown team. "I think every kid who grows up in Montreal wants to play for the Canadiens, and I was no different," he recalled. "Lafleur was the best player in the world's best I was

broaderest of Penguins games occurred from a satellite dish that the net was had installed on the roof of their house."

Although his 130-goal total helped Lemieux as rookie of the year honors during his first NHL season, he also drew scolding criticism from some hockey commentators for what they said was lackadaisical play. "He was a flake," said television analyst and former NHL

THE GREAT ONE'S LIFE

GRETZKY IS STILL HOCKEY'S SUPERSTAR

I took Wayne Gretzky out one a minute into last week's National Hockey League all-star game at Edmonton's Northlands Coliseum to demonstrate yet again how he came to be called "The Great One." At the 1:07 mark, Gretzky—then Edmonton's most famous citizen until Oilers owner Peter Pocklington sold him to the Los Angeles Kings last August—sat up former teammate Jari Kurri for a breakaway goal. Three seconds and 36 seconds later, Steve Duchesne of the Los Angeles Kings led the pack to Gretzky, who scored. By the end of the evening, Gretzky had added another third-period assist to help the Clarence Campbell Conference team to a 5-5 victory over the Prince of Wales Conference. Playing for a team that included, in addition to Kurri, three other former Oilers teammates, Gretzky won the game's most valuable player and won a Chrysler (Le Baron) automobile—the 14th car he has won during his 10-year professional hockey career. Is a typically generous gesture, Gretzky had announced that he planned to give the car to his husband and former Oilers teammate Dave Semelin.

It was a fairly typical night for the man whose name has become almost synonymous with hockey excellence. Despite the concentrated campaign being waged by the Pittsburgh Penguins' Mario Lemieux to usurp Gretzky's crown, Number 99 remains for the moment hockey's leading example and the game's foremost diplomat. "Mario Lemieux is having a great year," said Gretzky in a reference to the Penguins center's 35-point lead over Gretzky about two-thirds of the way through the season. "It's great for hockey that he won the scoring title last year. I won it seven times, and it's great if I win it again. But if I lose, fine, it's not the end of the world."

Bonus! Indeed, while Lemieux chases after Gretzky's records, Gretzky has set a goal of his own for this season—to tie Gordie Howe's 11th lifetime record of 1,850 points. Still, Gretzky won't have 1,786 points by the time last week's all-star break takes place. "I think I have still got a real good shot at it. That is about 2 1/2



Gretzky and Jones as all-star dinner was-n't-outed celebrity.

per game for the rest of the year. That is an average. I am pretty much accustomed to maintaining."

In Los Angeles, where Jari Kurri's \$250,000 Bolls-Royce Corvette—a wedding gift from her husband last July—shares the long winding driveway of a Sumner Estates Hills house with Gretzky's Nissan 300 Z convertible, Gretzky has settled into a life of unassisted celebrity. Two weeks ago—seven days after eclipsing the second-place career scoring record of Mario Lemieux—Gretzky appeared with his two-week-old daughter, Prudence, on city television's late-night *Pat Sajak Show*. After chatting with Sajak, an end Kings fan about fatherhood and his move to California, Gretzky launched a lighthearted attack on hockey violence "in live to air" years," and Gretzky, "fighting will be totally eliminated from hockey." Referring to tough new rules for high-sticking, cross-

checking and other offenses, he added, "Before the rules were changed, fighting was the way players had to protect themselves because the rules didn't."

Rebuke: The publicity in part of Gretzky's stated intention of increasing the understanding and respect of hockey throughout North America. During road trips, Gretzky, once known for his shyism, has become volatile. In interviews, he tells reporters that one Mr. Duchesne should be crushed in Seattle, Houston and Dallas, and he has criticized the league's system for drafting young players. As well, he has expressed disappointment at the American media's exaggerated depiction of hockey as a violent sport. But Gretzky's most important single accomplishment during the past six months has probably been almost ungloriously turning hockey into a major spectator sport in the sophisticated Los Angeles market. In his six months with the Kings, Gretzky has begun to make the team worthy of its name while he has emerged as a star in a city of stars.

By last week, the Kings and the Edmonton Oilers were fighting for second place behind the Calgary Flames in the NHL's five-team Smythe Division and were almost assured of a place in the Stanley Cup playoffs. Last year of the same time, the Kings were in fourth place and subsequently failed to make the finals. "It's been an amazing year and it's been a fun year," said Gretzky. "The thing that has been very gratifying is that the hockey team was in the bottom five last year and, for most of this season so far, we've been up near the top five. It's nice to see owner Bruce McNall walk into the locker room with a big smile on his face."

Expensive: McNall has every reason to smile. Since Gretzky joined the team, at an estimated salary of more than \$2 million a year, the average attendance at the 16,005-seat Los Angeles Forum has risen to 14,273 from 13,656—increasing revenue per game by roughly \$200,000. Season-ticket sales have more than doubled to 16,800. And 15 of the 29 home games have been sold out, with the city's two major daily newspapers regularly featuring

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COVER

the Kings on the front pages of their sports sections. "He is worth every cent," McNeil said of Gretzky, who went to Los Angeles as part of an 11-million-dollar bet between McNeil and Pocklington. "He has doubled our projections across the board. It's just been an incredible explosion in terms of advertising, merchandising and ticket sales."

Gretzky is characteristically modest about his contribution to the city's hockey mania. "Los Angeles is no different than any other city in that they like to be treated with winners," he said. "If you win, you're going to fill the building. It's not the fact that we've won. People enjoy the atmosphere in here." Kings general manager Roger Maltman gives Gretzky full credit. "He has done tremendous things on and off the ice. He gives us real respect around the league—among fans, other teams and the media."

Starliner: Alan Thicke, the Canadian born star of the ABC television comedy *Growing Pains*, and a close friend of the Gretzky's, and the Gretzky is adjusting well to stardom in Los Angeles. "Wayne has been a celebrity in the United States for many years," said Thicke. "He was well-grounded for whatever publicity and pressures would be heaped here. It was just like leaving the farm." And next month, Gretzky, Thicke and Victoria-born pop music composer David Foster are scheduled to parade over a black-tie fund-raising dinner for the Jonsson Pediatric Foundation in Los Angeles. The event is just one of Gretzky's many involvements in major U.S. charitable events. Said Thicke: "Wayne's sense is magical right now."

The magic has already been discovered by corporate advertisers. Last November, Coca-Cola co of Atlanta signed Gretzky to a multi-million-dollar, four-year endorsement contract. In a commercial currently on U.S. television, Gretzky is shown walking along the path in Sedona, Ariz., watching a group of youngsters play hockey on roller skis. As the commercial concludes, he leans against a palm tree and drinks from a can of Diet Coke. "He is the superstar of hockey," said David Lussner, director of Coca-Cola products for Coca-Cola USA. "He has the hype and superstar power we like to associate with Diet Coke." As well, Gretzky holds endorsement contracts with eight other companies, including Neven Moss Corp., Titan-John hockey equipment, Birch Insurance of Canada and Nike Inc. sporting goods.



In the mountains, hockey nights at Edmonson has never been quite the same since the departure of The Great One. The loss of the player who led the Oilers to Stanley Cup titles in 1984 and 1985 is still mourned. Last

Gretzky (above) with Puckner: his name is magical by west fall.



month, Oilers coach Glen Sather said, "We don't have the same things we used to have, but we still have a great city here." Following last week's oil-spill scare, Oilers defenseman Kevin Lowe, who played on the Campbell team with Gretzky, said that the thousands of visitors who attended his former team's victory celebrated the magnitude of the loss of November 20. "This matter has gotten out, the water is becoming," said Lowe. "Life goes on, and you have to forge new relationships. But it was very hard on me, I think of what we had and what we could have been." The Oilers are now in sixth place in the 21-team NHL. Said co-owner John Mackinnon: "We have been trying to get to the top at all times where we've competed. So often, the victory hasn't been there." Added Oilers forward Craig Shargens: "It's only 24 games until December," referring to the next playoffs. "Somewhere along the line, we've got to get a strong together."

Brewer: In the meantime, Edmonson are planning to erect a statue in honor of their departed superstar. Last year, Edmonson city council formed a Wayne Gretzky task force to consider ways of honoring the departed hockey star for his decade of service to the city. Suggestions from the public included naming the artificial waterfall on the city's High Level Bridge "Gretzky Falls." Another called for "lots of statues downtown—some of them pointing up at Mr. Pocklington's office." In the end, the task force decided on a bronze bronze statue of Gretzky leading the Stanley Cup aloft. The city is now trying to arrange to have the statue erected and erected outside Northlands Coliseum by next fall.

Gretzky was expected to fly to Edmonson for the wedding. During his years with the Edmonson Oilers, the Brampton, Ont.-born star had been a white-knuckle air traveler, who at one point even threatened to sue the airline for not providing him with a first-class seat. But since he moved to Los Angeles, Gretzky says that he has overcome the problem and become a relaxed and cheerful flyer. "Flying hasn't bothered me at all, not one bit," said Gretzky. "That's been the biggest surprise. Maybe I won't have the problem at all anymore." Indeed, it seems that the high-flying hero of the Los Angeles Kings has only one important problem in his life: the hovering threat of Maria Lemina.

BOB DOLPHIN with TERRY JAMES in Edmonson and ANNE GREGOR in Los Angeles

THE WINTER OF DISCONTENT

THE SOVIETS WORRY ABOUT THEIR GAME

Moving through the Soviet Union's current winter of hockey discontent, the most exciting stories have had to take place off the ice. A divisive controversy in Soviet hockey erupted last fall when one of the star players for the national team, Igor Larionov, accused coach Viktor Tikhonov of leaving him members to work with long hours that "it is a wonder my nerves manage to give birth." As well, Vladimir Petrov, who is regarded by many hockey experts as the best defenseman in the world, said that Tikhonov was blocking his efforts to leave the Soviet Union in order to play in the National Hockey League (NHL). Last month, Petrov protested by refusing to play for the national team. Tikhonov accused him of selfishness and public drunkenness. Shortly after, Anatoly Tatarskiy, the main founder of the Soviet amateur hockey program, issued a blistering critique of the game's present condition, citing outdated training techniques and poor organization.

All these conflicts bewildered many people including Oleg Khlobov, who has been covering hockey for the daily newspaper *Sovetskii Sport* for 33 years. Soli Khlobov, referring to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, or increased openness—"This is most unlike the previous era of stagnation." In fact, the present state of Soviet hockey is the self-criticism and occasional turmoil that much of the country is undergoing.

Internationally, the Soviet national team, which won the gold medal at the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics, continues to dominate most events in exhibition games starting last December against NHL teams. Two touring Soviet teams posted a record of an wins, six losses and two ties. At home, the Soviet sports ministry estimates that more than two million people play hockey in organized leagues, and more than three million children participate in an annual "Golden Puck" contest that tests hockey skills.

Despite that, there is growing concern over the future of the nation's hockey program—and the wide disparity among teams in terms of

strength. Because of the Soviet policy of giving a handful of top-level teams in the Soviet National League their choice of the country's best players, one team—the Central Red Army—has won the Soviet championship for 12 consecutive years. Critics say that has resulted in declining interest among fans. As a result, during the past three years, soccer has replaced hockey as the country's No. 1 spectator sport. As well, some observers say that the lack of competition has resulted in some teams not improving or making innovative improvements in their training or playing techniques. Added Kharin: "All our teams look the same



Tikhonov demands for less training time

and play the same. None of our players know how to think for themselves."

Complaints about the state of Soviet hockey are strikingly similar to those expressed in Canada in 1972 when the Soviet national team shocked the country by almost winning an eight-game series against six all-star teams of Canadian professional players. Six former stars in professor Vladimir Tretak, now retired, and forward Viktor Kharin, who was killed in a car accident in 1981, are discussed with the same reverence that North American fans accord to former Detroit Red Wings star Gordie Howe and Boston's Bobby

Orr. Indeed, some young Soviet players complain that the reputation of the great Soviet players of the past gives them an almost impossible standard to live up to. Still, Soviet hockey experts say the most change that has occurred during the past decade is a sharp improvement in the North American game. Since they were first surprised by the Soviets' strength, North American coaches have paid much greater attention to diet, physical conditioning and training methods. Those improvements have been so dramatic that some Soviets say it is now their turn to adopt their Soviet techniques.

Beginner: For their part several Soviet players have said that they would be better prepared emotionally and physically if they had less—not more—training time. In a blunt open letter to Tikhonov in the weekly magazine *Gipselast* last October, star forward Igor Larionov complained bitterly about the length of time that players are separated from their families. He cited the case of one player who was forbidden to take time off to attend his father's funeral, and another who was not allowed to visit his sick child in hospital. At present, the team's year-round regimen involves on-ice training for 33 months a

year. During the summer months, Larionov said, players spend up to 16 hours a day with their teams. He said that, as a result, many Soviet players live exhausted and irritable lives. One who did, and Larionov, was Tikhonov, who "had to retire at age 32, despite being the most popular hockey player in the world."

Rebelling: But the differences between Larionov and his coach paid the price of Tikhonov's feud with Petrov. The 30-year-old Petrov, whose new rights are owned by the New Jersey Devils, was expected to join the team at the start of the season. Since then his request to be released from the Soviet army in which he holds the rank of major, has not been granted. When Petrov accused his coach of working behind the scenes to block his release, Tikhonov denied the charges. But just last year, after Petrov said that he wanted to join the NHL, Tikhonov stripped him of his captaincy at the national level.

Tikhonov later said that he had done so because of an incident in early October in which Petrov became involved in a fight at a service station while "drunk as a lord." Since then, Petrov has refused to play for either the national team or the Central Red Army team, which Tikhonov also coaches. Said Tikhonov last week: "An athlete who stops training and



Petrov at Calgary Olympics: players are no longer in better condition than their North American counterparts

his time for philosophical raptures and exposing himself in the media is finished as an athlete."

Conflicts: Despite the difficulties some players have in obtaining permission to play abroad, some Soviet athletes have even been prevented to leave. More than 38 Soviet athletes, most of them soccer players, are currently playing in other countries. That is primarily because Gorkonopov, the principal Soviet government sports official, now is expected to finance his own operations. As a result, the organization, in collaboration with another Soviet sports organization, Sportimport, allows Soviet athletes to play for Western countries but keeps away from full the players' salaries. But those arrangements still depend in the approval of the management of the player's original team—and some Soviet hockey arguments have been reluctant to grant that.

Still, the problems in the Soviet hockey program extend beyond personality conflicts between players and Soviet government sports officials. Longtime fans in Moscow and other major cities say that the state of crowds has been dropping steadily in recent years. At the Lushinsk Palace in Moscow, which seats about 77,000, there are often fewer than 5,000 fans for regular-season games. Many fans say they resent the fact that the Central Red Army team is given the pick of most top players in the country. Said Vladimir Vashukov, an official in the Soviet Union's sports ministry, "We have a star; we know he will be taken elsewhere."

Pressure: That disillusionment is shared by hockey experts, who say that the lack of competition hurts the development of the country's top players. Tatarskiy, a coach and administrator who is credited with raising the standards of Soviet hockey to their present level, but said that the country should consider adopting a system similar to the NHL's annual player draft, which allows the league's weakest teams to have first choice at graduating junior players. Tikhonov has also criticized the present Soviet system, which he says does

not put enough pressure on coaches and players. As well, the Soviet sports ministry is currently negotiating with the NHL to increase the number of exhibition games played annually between Soviet and North American teams. In a new seven-year deal by the NHL and the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation, in an effort to bring Soviet and North American hockey closer together, two NHL teams are expected to conduct part of their training camps at the Soviet Union next fall.

Serious: Despite the problems, most experts say that the Soviets are as no danger of relinquishing their place as one of hockey's dominant forces. Sam Pollock—a former general manager of the Montreal Canadiens—has said, and recently "People are always saying the Soviets are untouchable. But the real question is they just keep on winning." For their part, many Soviets seem surprised—but philosophically—about the new controversies facing the sport. Said Tikhonov last week: "The words of a cheating society lack us, it is not hockey by essence." Asked sportswriter Kharin: "Times have changed. Finally, we have realized our athletes are not machines and should not be treated like men." For a new generation of Soviet athletes, what matters, it seems, is not only whether they win, but how—and where—they play the game.

Lushinsk: hometown



The steroid scandal

A drug inquiry hears dramatic evidence



Dubois (left), Dussane accuse transplants, pills to mask indications of drug use

They are among the world's strongest men. But as competitors in a sport notorious for its use of banned drugs, the members of Canada's national weightlifting team had a tragic weakness for muscle-building steroids. A former Canadian Olympic team trainer described last week how he was fired before last year's Summer Olympics in Seoul, for tampering about steroid use among Canadian weight lifters—those of whom weight disqualified only weeks before the Seoul Games began. That was only one of the dramatic revelations made during public hearings monitored by the federally appointed Dubois inquiry, which was set up to investigate drug use in amateur sports after tests in Seoul last September showed that Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson's urine contained evidence of steroid use. Testified Pierre Roy, the third coach, "Competition in life was like war. We ended up using the tricks we had to justify to win the war."

Those intense, dusty disturbed Mr. Justice Charles Dubois, the Ontario Superior Court judge who is chairing the inquiry. For the most

had the urine of another person—who had not used steroids—upright also his bladder through a catheter in his penis in an effort to pass a drug test only four days before his scheduled departure for Seoul. Said Dubois of the urine swap: "It practically fanned when I heard about it."

But according to Dennis Gans, who placed sixth overall in the 100-kilogram category at the Seoul Olympics, his former teammate's steroid use should never have been detected. While on the witness stand, Gans produced a bottle containing 39 so-called training capsules, which he said are used to temporarily hide steroid traces in a user's urine. Gans, who also underwent surgery, explained that he took the pills to pass his pre-Seoul test.

Gans told the inquiry that the Cardiovascular natural team coach, Paul Brando, who ran training camps for the Canadian team in Cardiovascular, provided the pills. Several witnesses testified that the five-week training camps were arranged so that Canadian team members could use steroids without submitting to weekly random drug tests by the Canadian Weightlifting Association.

Roy testified that he complained to Canadian team coach Andrey Kaluskin that spring. Roy added that the Canadian weight lifters' performances were improving abnormally as a result of training at Cardiovascular, risking charges that the athletes were using drugs. "Performances were improvements of 30 per cent in five weeks are impossible," Roy said. "One guy might do it, but not four or five." Roy said Kaluskin denied his athletes were using steroids and terminated Roy's contract on July 2. Later this month, the inquiry is scheduled to move to Toronto for testimony from Irish and Welsh athletes, Johnson, who lost his gold medal for the 100-k event in Seoul after he tested positive for steroids, is expected to testify. In the meantime, the evidence of widespread steroid use among Canada's weight lifters appeared to have put Kaluskin's future as a coach in doubt. As witnesses testified that he was aware all along of his athletes' steroid use, the situation, the evidence of widespread steroid use among Canada's weight lifters appeared to have put Kaluskin's future as a coach in doubt. As witnesses testified that he was aware all along of his athletes' steroid use, the situation, the evidence of widespread steroid use among Canada's weight lifters appeared to have put Kaluskin's future as a coach in doubt.

Kaluskin: 'time to retire'



DAN BERKE is Montreal



Victor Alona Law (left) with Steering and Zensky: a strong appeal for help

WELFARE

Facing the future

Thalidomide victims seek compensation

When a mild sedative developed by the West German pharmaceutical firm Chemie Grünenthal first became available in Canada in 1961, it appeared to be a boon to pragmatic women. Thalidomide soothed the nerves and banished common or pregnant women. But within a few months, babies were born with missing arms or with finger-like appendages instead of arms and legs. Altogether, about 115 Canadian babies—and more than 8,000 children worldwide—were born with deformities caused by the drug. Now, 169 of the Canadian victims are struggling to cope as young adults—and facing an uncertain future. Despite undertakings by Ottawa during the 1980s to help thalidomide victims, none of them has ever received governmental compensation. This week, a task force investigating the victims will deliver a strong appeal to Ottawa for help.

The task force, established in 1987 by Clifford Chaberton, chief executive officer for the War Augmentations of Canada, planned to present federal Health Minister Pierre Pettit with the report on Feb. 14. The document, which Minister has obtained, says that Ottawa should provide thalidomide victims with as much as \$6,000,000 in damages, as well as up to \$50,000 in tax-exempt living expenses. As well, CRTC officials say that they plan to air a documentary—titled *Broken Promises* (not yet seen)—The documentary—created by John Zensky and Virginia Strating—suggests that pressure from a Congress-based statu-

facture of the drug, the William S. Merrell Co., led to attacks in the past of then Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's Conservative government.

When West German physician Dr. Wilhelm Leach told a medical conference in 1961 that he treated thalidomide for birth defects, the British and West German governments banned the drug. Wholesalers' Panel and Drug Administration—acting on the recommendations of Canadian-born Dr. Frances Kirby—never allowed thalidomide onto the U.S. market. But Ottawa did not ban thalidomide until March, 1968. Later, federal Health Minister J. Walter Monaghan said the Canadian government had a responsibility to compensate the victims.

Now, many of the 169 Canadian victims are faced with added medical problems including severe back pain and circulatory problems—and increasing expenses because of their special needs. As they grow older and no longer have parents to care for them, some thalidomide victims are expressing concern for their future. Said Jean Rogers, a 28-year-old Dartmouth, N.S., who studied with malformations, "I am worried of being on my own."

Added Randolph Warren, a 27-year-old victim who lives in London, Ont.: "We're getting older—who will look after us?" Now, Ottawa will be asked once again to honor its pledge to the victims of thalidomide.

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An ungraded approach

Victoria plans changes in B.C. schools

The class of 2002 will graduate from Grade 12 with a markedly different education if the B.C. government implements its plans for radical changes in its

school system. Following recommendations of a royal commission that Premier William V. Ball set up in March, 1985, on how the province could make its education system

more relevant and better prepare students for the future, education officials announced last month that the traditional grade-level advancement will gradually disappear during the first four years of schooling for the more than 25,000 five-year-olds expected to enter the system in September, 1990. In the following school year, children will start school in two groups—September and January—according to their birth dates, and teachers will assess each individual's progress.

As a result of the commission's 83 recommendations, students will advance steadily through a common curriculum of arts, science, mathematics and graduation from Grade 10, but they can also pursue special interests at their own pace. Those at the Grade 11 and 12 level will have the option of taking credit-bearing courses in industry. Social Education Minister Anthony Brummett. "We need to develop a sequential group of skills that students can apply in their studies and in their later life. We can no longer predict what is specifically program students for," but opportunities for some teachers' and parents' groups experienced difficulties about the new program—for which the government has allocated \$1.4 billion over 10 years. "There are going to be problems with parents accepting the new policy," said Maureen Wilson, first vice-president of the B.C. Parent-Teacher Home and School Federation and a former Grade 11 teacher. "Children are grouped in community activities by age, and parents feel that it is a barrier to group children to school by age."

Teachers' reactions to the new policy, according to B.C. Teachers' Federation president Diane McWhirter, ranged from "cautious optimism" to "helpful pessimism." But many expressed concerns over the apparent haste of its implementation and its lack of specific details. Other observers, including Wilson, said that parents should have been included in the exploration of the policy—and that, for it to be truly effective, classes will have to be smaller.

U.S. education officials say that the ungraded approach, which grew out of the social upheavals of the 1960s, there has produced mixed results. According to Thomas Carroll, spokesman for the Washington, D.C.-based National Education Association, the emphasis in the U.S. school system has been shifting away from the unstructured approach in the 1960s to respond to a marked drop in below-average Academic Test scores—the basis for entrance to postsecondary institutions. Said Carroll, "The big thing now is the testing of students and the evaluation of teachers—all under the heading of 'accountability'."

Still, Brummett cautioned that the system's graduates will be better educated under the new program. "Students are going to reach maturity with quite different skill levels than they are now," Brummett said. "Universities are going to have to adjust, teacher-training programs are going to have to adjust. But the real goal of the B.C. program's intent will not be available at least until thousands of children are a graduate."

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Aftermath of a paper revolution

BY GEORGE BAIN

Among the cornerstones of this world is the way the four of newspapers in support of the public's right to know disposes but not on a hot stove whenever it is suggested that the right might extend over their own doorstep. Take the case of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, which has just undergone a small revolution. Except for three true cronies, one of all of which would get the *Globe* stamp of approval as full and frank disclosure if used by any government, the paper has felt no need to tell its own readers, let alone the wider world beyond, what it is about.

But that statement needs qualification. Does wide publisher A. Roy Magrory mentioned above, his paper looked at every issue—not surprisingly, given that (a) shortened notice encourages leaks, (b) newspaper people are temperamentally addicted to dogmatism, and (c) being has never been considered as principle by any known publisher, at least when it occurs somewhere else. While little else was on the record begins with the *Globe's* new story, I, who said, "Norman Webster, editor-in-chief since 1983, will be stepping down."

The story, as sketched elsewhere, is that Webster stepped down in the same way that a granite thrown into a river with his last entrained in concrete might be said to have chosen to go swimming. On Friday Day, Webster means the paper's editors when Magrory asked his head in the doorway and asked if he would step down as effective a minister. There, Magrory recalled that Webster had said once he didn't want to be editor-in-chief of *The Globe and Mail* forever—and suggested that one was the time to step.

Webster's "stepping down" resulted in a managing editor Geoffrey Stevens, a close friend of Webster's, going to see the publisher on May 30. It was a question: Was he going to be fired, too? He and the reluctant editor-in-chief were about to set off on a previously planned three-week tour of *Globe's* branches. Stevens left the publisher's office, after two hours and a

Newspapers' ferocity in support of the public's right to know dissipates when the right extends over their own doorstep

was (webster, resumed. He returned from the trip to find that a new editor-in-chief, Wilton Thornell, had been named not to leave from the next day—Stevens's first back in the office—that his own successor had been named as well.

Two days later, Stevens wrote Thornell a Dear Sir letter, saying, along with much else: "I seemed misinformed during our conversation on Friday . . . on June 3 . . . I asked the publisher if he intended to get rid of me . . . He said no, if he intended to get rid of me he would have said so. He asked me to stay on and said some complimentary things about my contribution as a writer and manager. He seemed totally genuine. I believe him."

On the Tuesday after having asked Stevens to step down—people at the *Globe* are not fired, relieved of office, demoted, they step down—Thornell addressed the editorial staff. That was a day earlier than originally planned, apparently because the place was seething with gossip and anxiety. Much of what Thornell said there he repeated to me as a telephone interview some days later, while the publisher remained unavailable. He refused to discuss personalities—what counts

is not much of what there was to be discussed. Thornell said that he had made clear to the people in the newsroom that nobody else was going to be fired. Obviously, most of all in the *Globe's* own stories had suggested anyone had been. He said specifically that he had no intention of removing Shirley Sturges, the deputy managing editor, but that "her position is changing in its nature, because we are making some other changes." That was a mild way of putting it, as a major portion of her duties already were being shifted to a freshly created associate editor, Christopher Waddell, recently Ottawa bureau chief.

But Thornell talked freely about his aims for the paper—improvement in the quality of material from national and international sources, a broader focus that would diminish reliance on political news and give readers more stories to reflect what the country is about, lesser awareness of editors of the merits and demerits of the *Globe's* special readers' interests doled out by Magrory, but not have by Thornell, as NPOs, or management and professional class. He also spoke about the synergy between the "Report on Business" and the news services which makes the paper greater than the sum of its parts, ensuring better penetration of its content than *The New York Times* and *The Wall Street Journal* have of theirs. (Magrory likes to think of *The Globe* and *Mail* as a combination of these two.)

None of that explains why new editors were needed.

Some answers seem to be as follows. Magrory felt that Webster and Stevens, as a team, were resistant to his trying to get an editorial stamp onto the paper. He felt that he did not get sufficient credit for accomplishments—views, feelings, and desires behind the launching of the national edition, creation of several successful magazines—and mentioned that Oakley Dalgleish, an associate former publisher, who died in 1983, continued to have a strong influence as the sessions that he did. The Dalgleish effect, in which an experienced reporter hired as Vancouver bureau chief by Stevens was fired at Magrory's insistence on the grounds that Stevens had exceeded his authority—result, a \$1.3-million lawsuit—encouraged him to say. It may be that the publisher wants others than editors to interview him. Webster and Stevens in the traditions of an older *Globe* and *Mail*, that in the early years many to believe that he wrote a paper of his own. Last summer, he wrote a lengthy memo setting out some changes he would like to see. They included—along with reorganizing the news department, to raise the status of the "Report on Business" and creating a new relationship to relate all the paper's analytical or "thinking" functions, already proceeding—getting rid of some columns, doing away with regular local news and cutting sports and entertainment news. A larger idea he has used to have thought about would make the *Globe* into essentially a one-edition newspaper with one change page, which would carry into some—something that would greatly cut costs. It would also subordinate the news, to a degree, to the bottom line.

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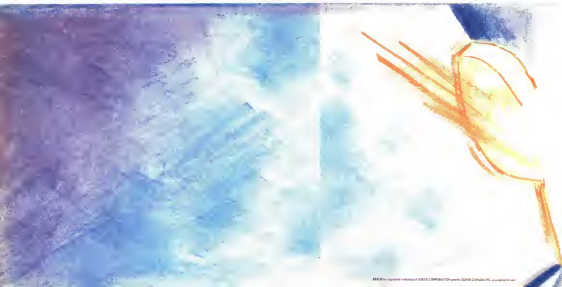
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PEOPLE

SEEKING THE SPOTLIGHT

Actress Isabella Rossellini says that she has yet to establish herself as an actress despite flirting with fame for most of her life. As a girl, Rossellini's daughter, Rossellini, 26, grew up in the shadow of her actress mother's stardom. At 26, she became a world-famous model, but the New York City resident says that in 13 years she has had only one successful movie role—a miserable singer in the 1986 thriller *Blue Velvet*. But she adds that she hopes her part in the newly released comedy *Cousins* will make her, in demand. Said Rossellini: "The joke now comes very slowly."

Rossellini flirting with fame



Smart move

If the mother of one of the world's top-selling pop stars could have had her way, Paul Simon, 47, would now be a law yer. In a recently released biography on the seven Grammy winner, Paul Simon, author Patrick Raftery writes that Simon's mother urged her son to study law. "Mama's all very well, but you can't make a living out of it," she warned him. But after "her miserable month" at Brooklyn Law School, he left to pursue a musical career. The result: 29 hit albums and a multi-million-dollar income, showing that mother does not always know best.



Simon 'has miserable month'

REVIVING AN APE'S LOVING MEMORY

Actress Ray Wney, 81, says that she adored the gorilla parlor, King Kong, who terrified her as a child 50 years ago. The Manhattan View, N.Y., native is showing her continuing affection for the famous special-effects beast by planning a party to celebrate the release of her autobiography, *On the Other Hand*, on the roof of New York City's Empire State Building on Feb. 25. It was there that her relationship with the gorilla ended when he was shot in the 1933 movie. Said Wney: "I think of him as a loving friend."

Musical obsessions

Renowned guitarist, Lina Boyd says that she becomes a "singing guitar" if she goes without playing her music for too long. "I'm addicted to the guitar," says the 28-year-old world-famous musician, adding that the sufferer withdrawal symptoms if she abandons the instrument for more than two days in a row. But Boyd, who has just released her 15th album—*Encores!*—fantasizing many of her own compositions—says that she has plenty of playing time to look forward to as she prepares for a 60-day North American tour, beginning in Petaluma, Oct., on March 9. The Toronto resident claims that music became an obsession after the stressful thing game known as J.S. 50. Boyd adds that while she no longer follows a strict regimen, she plays and composes at least an hour a day, sometimes starting at 3:30 a.m. and other times in the middle of the night. Said Boyd: "It doesn't matter what time of day or night it is—it's soon as I pick up the guitar, I feel just wonderful."

Boyd suffering severe withdrawal symptoms



SCANDAL IN THE AIR

Washington, D.C., author Kitty Kelley, known for her scathing books on celebrities, is now looking for thrilling anecdotes about Nancy Reagan. Kelley, whose unflattering biographies of Elizabeth Taylor, Frank Sinatra and Jackie Kennedy Onassis became best-sellers, has received a \$40,000 advance to write about Ronald Reagan's wife, according to the Washingtonian, an authoritative monthly magazine. The publication adds that Kelley is hinting that one of her sources is Nancy Reagan's estranged daughter, Patti Davis, 26. For her part, Kelley is declining comment, but her answering machine has a recording of Sinatra's 1945 hit, *Nancy (With the Laughing Face)*. For now, it seems it is Kelley who is laughing—all the way to the bank.

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TRIUMPHANT ADIEU

VERONICA TENNANT ROUNDS OFF A BRILLIANT BALLET CAREER THAT SURMOUNTED DAUNTING OBSTACLES

In a high-ceilinged Toronto studio, a major new work for the National Ballet of Canada was taking form. The year was 1964, and the celebrated South African-born choreographer Jule Craxide—then director of West Germany's Stuttgart Ballet—was teaching his second version of *Romeo and Juliet* to the company. During rehearsals, attention turned on Craxide and on National Ballet dancers Earl Kwei and Gábor Szecssy, who had the starring roles. Watching from the audience each day was an astute, dark-haired girl of 17. As a result of a severe back injury that she had recently suffered in ballet school, her torso was enclosed in a plaster cast. Waiting for her back to heal the young Veronica Tennant looked on, disheartened—it is the story recalls—that she might dance Juliet herself, "maybe in 10 years." But within two years, she had joined the company and made her triumphant debut as the role she had coveted. Now, the owner of one of Canada's greatest dance artists has come full circle: as 43, Tennant retired on Feb. 12 from the National Ballet, portraying Juliet for the last time.

"Two years later," Tennant wrote of her performance in her farewell letter to the company, "I have tripped reality and lived my soul." Indeed, the delicate, 160-lb ballerina—best known for her expressive, richly nuanced interpretations of such tragic roles as Juliet and Giselle—has held the spotlight, although her physique does not meet classical dance ideals and despite a number of serious injuries. She is the only artist to join the National Ballet straight out of school at the top rank of principal dancer. Despite the dark-eyed Tennant's famed memorable partnerships with great ballet artists, including Rudolf Nureyev, Mikhail Baryshnikov and England's Anthony Dowell, Tennant, whom National Ballet founder Celia Franca described as "probably

the most intelligent dance artist in Canada," also became an arts broadcaster and a children's book author. But dance has been what Tennant calls the "magical force" of her life. Although Juliet was Tennant's last full-length stage role, it will not be her last bow as Juliet. In November, she will dance at a National Ballet gala commemorating her 25 years with the company. But her final performance as Juliet clearly held great significance for her: "If the others have been memorable," she said while

preparing her last Juliet, "I want there to be dancing." In rehearsal, she fine-tuned her actions down to the slight repositioning of a foot in a scene in which she lies sleeping on a bed. Still, the ballerina with the strong, gipsy-girl's lean has also brought spontaneity to her performances. In a National Ballet principal dancer Eyogard Smith, her frequent partner and her 19th and 21st Romeo: "Every time I've danced with Veronica, it's never been the same twice." On Feb. 8, when Tennant gave the first of her last three performances as Juliet, she was clearly in top form. The capacity audience at Toronto's O'Keefe Centre, which began to arrive to witness "Bravo!" at the end of the first act, gave the dancer a standing ovation at the end.

Tennant, almost disappearing behind several large bouquets, was easily moved. Tennant has had rare reviews for her recent appearances in Toronto and New York City, but she says that she did not prolong her stage career beyond the November gala. Over decades in Toronto, Tennant—wearing a striking purple tunic that she had lent herself—expressed that she was reluctant about retiring as her grace. "I have this moderate sense of pride," said the ballerina who is amazed and confident in person. "I don't ever want to be less proud than I am now of what I do." Still, Tennant says that she will need time outside the ballet world to get over the pain of leaving. Since then, after all, less as an integral part of her life story, she will live years old and begin studying it in her active London. At 9, suddenly after the migration to Toronto with her family—father, Harry, a civil estate agent, mother Doris, who later became a cosigner and assistant producer for the CBC, and younger sister Gillian—Veronica began "mimic-"



Tennant and Baryshnikov in *La Sylphide*, 1974: an expressive duet with the delicate phrasing of a *Finezza* or *Maknava*

She started dancing in a studio owned by Betty Ophir. Recalled the mistress: "The biggest thing I remember about Veronica was her utterance she would dance." She also had talent. When Ophir founded the National Ballet School in Toronto two years later, she urged Tennant's parents to send her. Initially, they refused because Veronica was an excellent student and the new school's academic credentials were impressive. But she did, in fact, spend her high-school years at the National Ballet School.

Tennant was an exemplary student who wrote poetry in English, French, Latin and Spanish—and once had a piece in each language published in the yearbook. But of her time at ballet school, she now says flatly, "I was miserable." Some of her problems were physical. Her legs were short—in culture dance books in ballet—and her feet did not work properly. "There were many others who obviously had a far better chance than I did of making it," said Tennant. And, she added, "I worried all the time about what people were thinking of me and whether I was wasting up it just distracted me." In her time, she had a natural dramatic ability and musicality. She also had good working dignity before the studio mirror, the perfected graceful slight-of-hand techniques that made her physical imperfections all but disappear.

Then, in her last year at school, she suffered

her first serious injury. It occurred when she tried to match the suppleness of the National's Ukrainian-born star Savenko, a ballerina with whom Tennant calls "one of those phobic Russian books." The first time Tennant wrote her final memo in a body cast—also graduated with a 92-per-cent average—and did not dance again for a year.

But when she joined the National at 18, she found herself filling Savenko's point shoes. The other dancer had left to join a London company, and Tennant was one of two Juliet cast for the 1964-1965 season. "No every member of the company was delighted that I had come in and received such good fortune," she recalls. Her look seemed to her to have an embarrassing back accident. Tennant tells the story with self-deprecating humor. She was at home rehearsing a scene from the ballet—one in which Juliet jumps playfully on her nurse's back—when her nurse walked into the room. Caught up on the choreography, Tennant pounced on the startled Gillian, who threw her off, causing the director to spend both weeks. Said Tennant: "Three weeks was rehearsal, I came in with my work completely disrupted—I looked like a real terror!" The experience lasted in time, and her 1968 debut prompted one Toronto critic to call her "a most endearing Juliet, childlike yet conscious."

By the late 1960s, Tennant's dramatic presence and extraordinary technical assurance had

established her as the National's leading ballerina. Within a year of her debut, thousands of Canadians watched her and Kwei dance in director Norman Campbell's televised version of *Romeo and Juliet* on the CBC. Campbell's 1968 film of *Chorevika*, which also starred Tennant and served as the CBC's win at Emmy Award for best classical music program.

Following the National's appearance at Expo '70 in Japan, Tennant received a tempting job offer from the London Festival Ballet. But two factors kept her in Toronto: marriage and Rudolf Nureyev. In 1966 she had married John Wright, then classical dancer and now a Toronto gastroenterologist. And in 1972, the Russian-born superstar Nureyev began his association with the National by mounting his version of *The Sleeping Beauty* for the company. Nureyev chose Tennant to mirror Baryshnikov's law at the week's 1972 world premiere at Ottawa's on its opening night at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City in 1973.

They also appeared together in an Emmy-winning TV version of the ballet, directed once again by Campbell. At the time they were dancing *Beauty* together, Nureyev and Tennant, "She has a thousand physical limitations—I myself have a million—but I have found that people like that work much harder!" Such artists, he noted, carry "more intelligent" performances.

Tennant never seemed to feel threatened by

talent in others. In 1999, the gifted Karen Kasi—a dance five years her junior—joined the corps and rose swiftly to the rank of principal dancer. "I was delighted, surprised, thrilled when Karen came along," said Tennant. "For me, the thing that was wonderful about Karen was how much she could express herself." Said Kasi recently of her longtime friend Tennant: "She is very appreciative of other people's talents and is not afraid to talk about it. It's never shaken her own confidence to see how well other people are doing." Her generosity extends to those with whom she shares the stage. Said dance partner Smith: "She doesn't want you to ascribe any of your moments because of her, so she, it's Karen and Tennant—it's not just you." ■

For Tennant, the mid-1970s resonated with 1975. In 1975, she became Bayleiff's first partner in the West: they danced La Spéculé at Toronto's Ontario Place amphitheatre for a euphoric crowd that spilled over the surrounding hills. A year later, her London appearance at Gaiety with the Menzies was described in *England's Dance & Dancers* magazine as "a most beguiling performance with all the delicacy of planning that one associates with balletism from Prelova to Malerova." In 1975, she also became the first dancer to be named as officer of the Order of Canada.

But late in 1978, the apparition abruptly stopped. Relationship with the National in Fort Worth, Tex., she left scorching angry in her leave. The injury—a completely severed ligament—was a brutal making for a dancer. Said her physician-husband: "If you had said to me that her greatest dancing years were ahead of her and not behind her, I would have had trouble believing that." For 16 weeks after surgery on the knee, Tennant did not walk. Months of physiotherapy followed. The slowness of the recovery sometimes discouraged her. Said her husband: "There were tears and depression. Venous cramps left her crying in private, at home."

To stave off idleness she resumed work on her first book, *On Stage Please*, a childhood's story about a young dancer, which she sent gone through several printings. In it, the 10-year-old heroine suffers an ankle injury. Tennant wrote: "Without dancing, she felt empty, yet her mind was filled with miserable thoughts. Jennifer left left out and worthless." The author's own life took on added poignancy when her daughter, Janice, was born in October, 1977. And Tennant returned to dance with the company the following year.

At first, she recalled, she "stumbled around on stage." I took her almost two years to get her dancing back up to the level she had attained before the injury. But, in the long run, she found that her dancing had actually improved. Said Tennant: "Somewhere, after that injury, I realized that dancing was my way out of flow, that there could be a physical goodness about it as well as a physical strength that gave me more freedom."

In 1984, a disc injury forced Tennant to take six months off. But the following year, she made her debut in Ottawa in one of her greatest

roles: *Turquoise in Oregon*, a ballet based on a story by Alexander Pushkin and choreographed by Cranko. The work's vulnerable heroine, who matures from a graily, low-struck teenager into elegant matron, discovers that the man who stole her heart and squandered his love took away love from her. Equally tell-tale as the girl and the woman, Tennant elicited ovation for making *Turquoise's* anguish palpable.

Tennant says her one regret is that she took herself so seriously in the early years; only toward the end of her career was she able to free herself from "booming worry." Simply, critics and Tennant agree that her Juliet has grown younger as the dancer herself has grown older. She says that in the early performance it was much easier for her to convey

"She always got her leg just as high as the 18-year-old kids in the company."

Throughout her career, Tennant has drawn sustenance from a devoted home life. She describes herself as a very private person, and the Victorian cottage Toronto home that she shares with her husband and daughter is off limits to most outsiders. Her husband points out that she is such a firm believer in supporting her work from her personal life that she "instinctively" kept her away from ballet performances for the first years of their marriage. On weekends, the family often retreats to a cottage in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., where Tennant likes to listen to music, read in front of the fire and knit.

Tennant's final performances as Juliet are now behind her, but she will continue to take class daily with the National to keep in shape for one last stage performance, the *November girl*. She also has two dance film projects in the works. Once funding is in place, she is to make her feature film debut in *Maid's Pleasure*, a drama combining dance and acting, set in a Newfound-land servant girl. Another potential project is a short dance film for TV in which she would portray Countess Marie d'Angoulême, the mistress of Napoleon First Last.

She has accepted the post of adjunct professor for the faculty of fine arts at York University in Toronto, and is pursuing other opportunities outside the world of dance. Said Tennant: "What intrigues me is, increasingly, it's a sharing of ideas but there's a performance aspect to it too." She has already had some experience. In 1984, she hosted a Toronto gala in honor of Queen Elizabeth II for CMC Television on both official images and she also choreographed and book reviews for CBC News.

In 1979, Tennant told an interviewer: "There is a part of *Berensia* that I don't like. It's a sharing of ideas but there's a performance aspect to it too." She has already had some experience. In 1984, she hosted a Toronto gala in honor of Queen Elizabeth II for CMC Television on both official images and she also choreographed and book reviews for CBC News.

That's a trace," she said. "Hopefully, there's enough of me that there will be something left when I don't dance, as my years there is this sort of building up." Her daughter seems to have inherited it as well. Jessica, 13, wants to become an opera singer and is training with the Canadian Children's Opera Chorus. Noting that singers do not usually start serious study until they are in their late teens, Tennant revealed: "I'm not sure if you get good at singing and find that you really don't have the voice that it takes?" To that, her daughter replied, "I'll sing anyway—look what you did. Mom. Laughing as she concluded the story, Tennant said, "I can't say that."

PAMELA YOUNG



Tennant, husband Wright: a contested home life

the turbulent drama of the tragedy's final act when it was to express the badly childlike nature of Juliet before her first meeting with Romeo. While her performance brought her fame, it was in fact never dropped leaving her art seriously. Choreographer David Albin, whom Tennant commissioned to create two roles for her, says that she works harder by her dancer he knows. Added Albin: "I think even if she hadn't had the injury and she'd still be the same." National Ballet principal character artist Victoria Bertman, who has known Tennant since they were both 9, said that Tennant has long been in "extraordinary pain, a pain neither dancer would never be able to perform with, from her knee and back injuries. But Tennant carried off physically. Added Bertman:



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Perkins (left), Broderick, actor Charles Pierotti: the importance of honesty

FILMS

Drag queen romance

One man's search for a loving relationship

TORCH SONG TRILOGY
Directed by Paul Bogart

It is a film about an eccentric Jewish drag queen struggling for some semblance of a normal life in New York City. It is also a funny, poignant and surprisingly wholesome tale of intimate love and old-fashioned loyalty values. It could almost be a Hollywood movie—but it is not. Although *Torch Song Trilogy* is a stage drama captured audaciously on Broadway for two years—winning Tony awards for best play and best actor in 1983—Hollywood producers were nervous about bringing it to the screen. They proposed a sanitized version of the play with the sex cut out. They suggested Dustin Hoffman or Richard Dreyfuss for the lead role. And at least one studio executive said that *Torch Song Trilogy*'s 1970s-era "gay anthem" had been rendered obsolete by AIDS.

But Harvey Fierstein, the author and star of the play, persisted. He was encouraged by Jack Hoffman and Dreyfuss: after seeing the play, the two actors individually told Fierstein that he himself was the best man for the part. Sooner than that, with the help of New Line Cinema, an independent U.S. producer, Fierstein wrote and starred in a movie made on his

own terms. With a story that spans the years 1973 to 1980—before AIDS had begun to spread through the homosexual community—the film makes no mention of the virus. And Fierstein expresses outrage at suggestions that screen critics that the omission of AIDS makes the story outdated. In Toronto last week to attend a benefit premiere of the movie for local AIDS groups, he told *MovieLine*, "They well-meaning people have gone out of their way to mention AIDS in every review of the movie when it's not even an issue." Added Fierstein: "It's horrid to suggest that gay people have as much other than AIDS."

One issue that the movie does deal with—aside from the right to be unapologetically gay—is the importance of being honest to oneself in intimacy. Arnold (Fierstein), who performs in nightclubs as a female impersonator, is a glibly pessimistic about his emotional future. He wants a loving relationship, and *Torch Song* encompasses his frustrating attempts to find one. The first is with Ed (David Kernick), a confident bisexual who sleeps with men as a diversion from his romance with Laurel (Karen Young). The second is with Ale (Matthew Broderick), a pretty-boy prostitute who settles down with Arnold. Meanwhile, Arnold's most important relationship is with

his cosmic mother, Elaine Benoit (Persette). Persistent, astute and unimpaired, Benoit is not an especially sympathetic character. And his business with both Ed and Ale is unconvincing. As Ale, Broderick gives the movie its few best scenes of comic energy. In the original stage version, Broderick played David, the 15-year-old son Benoit adopted by Arnold, and that Broadway debut in 1982 led to starring roles in such movies as *Ferris Bueller's Day Off* (1986). Broderick fills the screen with charm, but his character seems contrived, a fantasy figure all too eager to comply with Arnold's neurotic pure plan. In no uncertain terms, Arnold asks the question: "There are a couple of things we better get straight," he says. "All most children. To it anyone asks. For the pretty one."

Fierstein's trenchant wit continually informs the movie. But Arnold has a capacity for self-dramatization and self-mockery that tends to overwhelm everyone around him. Too often, the other characters seem like accessories in a would-be one-man show. The crucial exception is Arnold's mother. Although she represents all the prejudices that her son detests, she is also the only person with enough vitality to penetrate his self-centered universe. In a cathartic scene of verbal brawls between her and Arnold, *Torch Song* finally purges cynicism and burns with a clear, hot flame. Rising to the occasion, Broderick breaks the tight Jewish-mother caricature that confines her in earlier scenes and delivers a heartening performance. She fights back with gusto. "You cheated me out of your life," she tells Arnold, "then blamed me for not being there."

The script has the lushly detailed quality of stage drama. But the movie's naturalistic look and chronological structure depart radically from the play, which has the feel of a farce. In the opening shot, the camera awakes from the rhythm of Manhattan: down to the equally grey greenhouses of a sprawling cemetery, and finally settles on the house in Brooklyn where Arnold grew up. Although such realistic flourishes are described by Paul Bogart as at least successful in re-creating *Torch Song* as a movie in its own right, rather than simply converting a play to film.

Since writing *Torch Song* in 1983, Fierstein has talked about it so much that, in an interview, an undeniable fatigue begins to surface, already a dry burrhead. There are obvious parallels between Fierstein and his cartoonish character in *Torch Song*. Explaining that his story is only semi-autobiographical, Fierstein said, "I'm not as naive as Arnold, not as neurotic—Arnold is really a very specific personality. He's very neurotic." *Torch Song* indeed has a deeply personal quality. Still, as Fierstein carries the torch from the stage to the screen, he illustrates social terrain rarely explored in American movies.

BRAND D. JOHNSON

A prisoner of art

The posthumous gift of a masterful writer

UTZ
By Bruce Chatwin
(Voyage, 154 pp. \$17.95)

Bruce Chatwin's untimely death last month, at 46, lends an elegiac note to the publication of his fifth book, *Uta*. A masterful meditation on the power—and limitations—of art, *Uta* was written while Chatwin suffered

it, he was a merely among contemporary novelists: an inquiring outsider who refused to repeat himself.

The events of *Uta* are dreamtily simple. In 1967, an unnamed narrator, an art expert clearly based on Chatwin himself, visits Prague to do historical research. He has no contact, Kasper Juhasz Uta, a mysterious collector of 16th-century German Bohemian glass. The two spend a day together. After eating lunch with a paleontologist named Uta, they wander past the city's famed churches and synagogues. Finally, they arrive at Uta's apartment to view his collection, a parade of more than 1,000 delicate trophies, mirrors and exquisitely painted figures. After dinner, which is served by a tall peasant named Maria, the two men part nervously to meet again.



Chatwin: an elegant stylist and an inquiring mind

from a rare and debilitating bone-marrow disease that left him confined to a wheelchair. During the illness, his thoughts apparently turned to his earlier life, when he worked as an appraiser for Sotheby's, the fine-art auctioneers in London. In *Uta* he re-created that world, borrowing the boundaries between fiction and nonfiction as he had in previous books. From his awe-inspiring travel account *In Patagonia* (1979) to *On the Black Mountain* (1983), a rich novel about twin brothers at a farm in Wales, and then to *The Songlines* (1987), about the beliefs of Australia's Aborigines, Chatwin combined an unpretentious mixture of anthropology, history, biography and fiction. An elegant style

from what he could not make of his life. Several bookshelves tell of Uta's background and his short-lived attempt to flee Czechoslovakia. After securing permission to visit the spa in Vichy, France, in 1958, he left home with a dream of romance out of the pages of Thomas Mann's *The Magic Mountain*—Uta's preferred train reading—while in confinement at the Czechoslovakian border. Rousseau never arrived, and, to his surprise, Uta named both Maria and his collection. Deciding that "intelligent" characters are as clearly as in *Camelot*, *Switzerland*, he returned to Prague, becoming a prisoner of his passion. Chatwin weaves into his narrative brief his-

ories of the subjects that interest Uta: the development of porcelain, the Jewish legend of the Golden Age and the story of an 18th-century alchemist who turned his talents to creating Memento mori. Uta sees connections between the art of porcelain and the alchemist's quest for immortality; he regards his figures as universal beings. Over dinner, the narrator concludes, "Things are the chameleon mirror in which we watch ourselves disintegrate." Years pass before the narrator returns to Prague. Uta is dead, but the narrator still wants to know more about himself and the nearest living of his collection. His discovery reveals another facet of the character Uta and of his street Maria.

In *Uta*, Chatwin found the ideal vehicle for his philosophical speculations on life in a world, nothing offered for a larger purpose. Grounded in an extraordinary portrait of Prague, the novel is written with an evocative effect for the culture of Central Europe. But Chatwin's narrator is not deceived by any charms, and a generous irony puts this illusion in perspective. The irony, however, remains on Uta and his collection, a view of history for art and its meaning before the tragedies unleashed by politics, history and time.

Chatwin once remarked, "I tend to, on a quite deliberate basis, attract the worst people." This statement also applies to his fictional creations. Uta, in all his observations, is one Chatwin's strange and unforgettable cast of characters. And, sadly, the great observer and spiritual seeker who authored them together has departed on his own journey.

RICHARD TEILEY

WAGNER'S BEST-SHILLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *The Sorcerer of Time*, Shelden (1)
- 2 *Get It, You, Around (2)*
- 3 *The Love of Gophers*, Isaac (3)
- 4 *Jealousy*, Mifflin (4)
- 5 *The Edge*, Francis (5)
- 6 *Spy Hook*, Douglas (7)
- 7 *Midnight*, Krent
- 8 *White Pine*, Uta (8)
- 9 *Six*, Sade (10)
- 10 *General*, Lord (11)

NONFICTION

- 1 *A Brief History of Time*, Hawking (1)
- 2 *The Arctic Circle*, Davis (2)
- 3 *The Last Leaf*, Weston Spencer Goshall. Alone, 1933-1940, Washington (3)
- 4 *The Struggle for Democracy*.
- 5 *Wagner and Carver* (5)
- 6 *Steven for Success*, Hansen (7)
- 7 *Steven*, Krent (8)
- 8 *Camelot*, Lord (10)
- 9 *Blind Love*, McGowan
- 10 *The Private World*, Goshall (10)
- 11 *Sands of the Love*, Oscar and Goshall
- 12 *Proven for Love*

Compiled by Scott McGowan

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Tasting the passing favorite flavors

BY ALLAN POTTINGERHAM

You have to be very swift these days to keep track of the latest racialist diatribe. One needs Ben Johnson-like speed to keep up with the trendy new outrage. Social workers and social activists are woken to a rash, mainly on account of the number of TV interviews shows they must zip to in expedited time so as to express their outrage at the disgrace of the month.

This month, the one of the nation is devoted at one busy professor at the University of Western Ontario as full, full London where they based only academic companies and the original McDonald's Canadian headquarters are therefore applying out of the ordinary is regarded as something argued from them.

One would think, from the fact, that the very fate of the dominion rested on the avowed theories of one Philippe Bouchard, a professor of psychology who is undoubtedly wrong but not really quite as dangerous to humanity as Hitler, as he is painted.

"This is at the heart of the child," any minor not who puts a finger on the new sacred "racism" incantation is regarded as a man more serious than he is, a chapeau perfonis to the conventional that he is, a man who can claim the very foundations of our previous way of life.

This is silly. Racism is eventually recognized as racism. Racism, as nasty as professors are often nasty, has a good little theory that is being devoted as serious only because the current leaders—fueled by the financial world—is to treat each professor as really serious people. Racism, as in Bert who strikes out as completely ludicrous the worst set of all, delivered a paper to an American collection of humanistic academics that attempted to prove that Canadians are intelligently superior to whites and whites are lighter than blacks.

No less, I know newspaper columnists, some of whom live in Vancouver, who think the worst. There will always be such types. The world will survive them. This month's outrage of the month will survive Racism.

Among his other feelings is that black-



look at the crime statistics in the United States!—are given to embracing the social order. More than that, they are more generous than whites. As to the former, the good professor seems completely oblivious to the whole history of the black race in the United States and its position in the low-income, ill-educated underclass and how this just might relate to their frustration and their rebellion and their violence—all understandable if one ever got out of the lab and the classroom and walked through Alabama or Harlem or the 70 per cent of Washington that starts two blocks out of the White House.

As to the latter, someone has pointed out that one would have to be a Rap Van Winkle (with or without advanced degree) not to have noticed that the most rarely portion of our society in the last several decades has been white college students. Come on now, just, well a cold down.

This whole hallahloo in liberalism gone wild. Yupper students, whose next major problem is the payment of the \$10, were paying \$20 scalper prices for the \$1 tickets at the Western campus debate last week where the security-guard-duty was to debate my friend David Suzuki.

My friend disappointed Suzuki, who knows racism since he spent his childhood as a B.C. immigrant camp when Canadian authorities panicked at the Japanese strike at Pearl Harbor, bred more than against through his 77 projects and his solution to many difficult scenarios to understandable terms that can be understood around the supper table.

He dismissed—while 2,000 angry proud democrats shouted and screamed—that Racism's "elementary" is rejected. "Of course! But he went on," his research grants revoked and his position terminated. "That's not David Suzuki, one of the adherents of Canadian academic, with an international reputation as a professor, denouncing that a marginal outcast be considered because he pushes an unpopular cause. But Suzuki knows better. He himself was almost blackballed by his academic colleagues because he was doing the outrageous thing of giving on TV and making someone understandable—and popular."

The university professor, George Padnos, who was accompanied by the first we used to play on the same radio that seem in downtown Sando, B.C., 150 years ago, has the same call—and correct—white. He, too, thinks Racism is a good. But university academic freedom must accommodate goals. Otherwise, we're back to what a politician called Hitler before the then-bellied German academic community, which had to flee to the U.S. Professor is correct, Suzuki is wrong.

The Toronto Star, which can spot a cloudy threat even at 40 pages, at the height of this fever had an article that was all three major headlines on its front page featuring "racism," "racism" and "racism." Worst Toronto's support "Racism has us at crossroads." That's not true. There are far worse perils. Poverty is a whole—which produces results that may feel racism. The greed and corruption among the moneybags that produce the scandals involving who are really the criminals in our society.

The lack of reasonable housing for reasonable people is a disgrace. "Racism"—or the lack of a—is not really the most that we might suspect by looking at the headlines in a low key citizen that are looking for circulation figures. It's the fever-of-the-month.

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